TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...y. Temp. 55-46 (13-8). Tomorrow variable. ...sterday's temp. 57-46 (14-8). LONDON: Cloudy, ...mp. 57-46 (14-8). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's ...mp. 57-46 (14-8). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: ...iable. Temp. 63-32 (17-0). NEW YORK: Sunny; ...mp. 70-50 (21-10). Yesterday's temp. 70-50 ...10).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

جلة امنة الأصل

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 8 S. | Lebanon ..... 90 P.
Belgium ..... 13 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.25 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax) ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ..... 1 Flor.
Fin'and ..... 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 3/6
France ..... 1.40 Fr. | Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Portugal ..... 8 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 18 Ptas.
Greece ..... 10 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland ..... 1.50 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 25Rials | Turkey ..... T.£5
Italy ..... 203 Lire | U.S. Military $0.20
Israel ..... I.£1.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.

No. 28,073 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1973 Established 1887



Exterior view of the fire-bombed, burned out Rome apartment of Mario Mattei.

Associated Press.

n of Gasoline Thrown

Dead, 6 Hurt in Fire Attack t Neo-Fascist's Home in Rome

OME, April 16 (UPI).—A can flaming gasoline was hurled the home of a neo-Fascist cial early today, starting a that killed two of his sons injured all six other mem- of his family, police said. he attack on the apartment Mario Mattei, 48, secretary of local section of the Italian cial Movement, was the latest a series of violent political in- ents.

t occurred less than four days er a hand grenade killed a iceman during a neo-Fascist rch in Milan, which police had d to disperse. Police had hed with leftist youths in an the night before. A week lier, a bomb exploded on a n at Turin, killing a neo- cist.

olice said that there was a ck on Mr. Mattei's door at) a.m. When his wife opened a can of gasoline and a lighted ch were thrown into the hall. arsonists fled as flames pt the apartment.

he fire killed Mr. Mattei's *sons* glio, 22, and Stefano, 8. The er members of the family were pitalized. Mr. Mattei was re- ted to be in serious condition n first, second and third- ree burns on most of his y.

olice said that the Mattei ily had received several eatening telephone calls in ent weeks and, because of m, Mr. Mattei kept a fire inguisher in his apartment. He ptied the extinguisher on the ues, but it did not contain ugh chemicals to douse them. nvestigators said that on the irs of the building they found piece of cardboard on which death threat was spelled out h red and black adhesive tape l a letter composed mainly of pieces of newsprint pasted to a sheet of paper.

In Florence, meanwhile, police arrested a second neo-Fascist today sought in connection with the Milan killing. They said that Maurizio Murelli, 19, was picked up during a check at the railroad station.

Vittorio Loi, son of former welterweight and world junior welterweight boxing champion Duilio Loi, was arrested during the weekend and told authorities that it was Mr. Murelli who threw the hand grenade at advancing police, they said.



UPI.

Mario Mattei

ylab to Launch Pad

APE KENNEDY, Fla., April (AP).—The giant Skylab space tion that will house nine erican astronauts at different s during five months in orbit s moved to its launch pad to- for preparation for its May launching.

Pakistan May Try Bengalis If Bangladesh Tries Its POWs

By Lewis M. Simons

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, April 16 (WP).—Pakistan will try a number of Bengali military officers and civil servants for treason if Bangladesh stages war-crimes trials of Pakistani prisoners, a leading government source revealed today.

"If Sheikh Mujib [Rahman] holds the so-called war-crimes trials, passions will be aroused here," the source said. "We will have to do something to satisfy *our people.* The answer is to try the Bengalis for treason. We have dossiers on many of them."

Although Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has warned that *war crimes trials would set* back attempts to better relations among Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, he never has threatened publicly to retaliate by trying Bengalis.

A Western diplomatic source with close personal contacts with Mr. Bhutto, however, confirmed that the president would have no *choice but to retaliate.* "The whole Punjab would be up in arms," the source said. "They'd demand that Bhutto try the Bengalis and he'd have to comply."

The southern province of Punjab is where the majority of the 93,000 Pakistani POWs, held in India since the end of the war in December, 1971, are from. The Punjab is the center of pressure on Mr. Bhutto not to recognize the independence of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, even though recognition supposedly would signal the return of the POWs.

'Emotional, Quasi-Religious'

The explanation for the Punjabis' resolve, according to one observer, is "emotional and quasi-religious." But because the Punjab is also the heartland of Mr. Bhutto's political strength, he has had to concede to their demands against recognition—which he personally favors—and probably would have to try the Bengalis.

Government figures show that 157,000 Bengalis were left in Pakistan after the war. A large number of those have escaped to Bangladesh through Afghanistan and India. Among those still here are 26,000 military personnel, including two generals, and 15,000 civil servants, some of them high-ranking.

India, which emerged from the war as the undisputed power on *the subcontinent,* has shown almost no ability to sway the stubbornness of Sheikh Mujib. Ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

224 Bases In U.S. Are Being Shut

38,000 Jobs Will Be Eliminated

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—Pentagon officials said today that 234 military installations will be closed and 21,172 civilian and 16,640 military jobs will be terminated, a Senate source reported.

The disclosure was made following meetings between Pentagon officials and various state congressional delegations.

Among those which will be closed are Hunter's Point Naval Yard at San Francisco and the Boston Naval Yard. The Pentagon officials said a total of 221 bases will be affected in some way by the reductions.

There are approximately 480 military installations in the United States. They employ 2.3 million members of the armed forces and about 1.1 million civilians hired directly by the government.

The full list of bases was not immediately available.

Fort Dix Unaffected

However, Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R., Pa., said one of the *biggest bases, Fort Dix in New* Jersey, will remain open. He had just attended an Appropriations Committee meeting with Pentagon officials.

He said the New England states seem to be hardest hit by the cutbacks. Besides the Boston Naval Yard, the hospital and brig at the Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Yard will be closed.

Informed sources said Westover Air Force Base in Massachusetts also will be closed.

The Philadelphia navy yard *will remain open and several* hundred jobs from the New England closures will be transferred there, it was said.

No foreign bases are included in *the list of closures reported by* senators.

[Navy Secretary John Warner told a meeting of the Pennsylvania congressional delegation that during the last 10 years, "through the cutbacks in defense spending, the Navy has had to reduce the number of ships 42 percent, aircraft 21 percent and people 27 percent," UPI reported. "During this same period of time there has been little or no cutback in shore facilities. People across the United States have demanded *defense reductions* and we have had to look at a base structure realignment across the United States," Mr. Warner said.]

The Pentagon planned to make *the official list of affected bases* public tomorrow. But most major actions were released by members of Congress after they received notices from the Defense Department *outlining the decisions* regarding their respective states.

- **Nixon says cutting defense budget would sabotage arms limitations talks.** Page 3.

Canadian Receives Venice UNESCO Post

PARIS, April 16 (IHT).—Following the approval Friday by the Italian Parliament of a special law guaranteeing the financing of preservation work in Venice, the director-general of UNESCO, René Maheu, has decided to open an office in the city to provide *on-the-spot liaison* between international officials and national authorities. To head the office, Mr. Maheu has named Joseph Martin, deputy director of the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa and a former town-planning adviser to the cities of Montreal and Ottawa.



Associated Press.

INSIDE CAMBODIA—South Vietnamese soldier inspecting the ruins of a Cambodian village Sunday. South Vietnamese forces launched an incursion into Cambodia, which, according to field reports, was a defensive maneuver in reply to a Communist attack on the settlement.

Admits Possible Crossings

Saigon Reinforces Troops Along Cambodian Frontier

SAIGON, April 16 (AP).—South Vietnamese reinforcements were reported moving toward the Cambodian frontier today after the first known cross-border incursion since the Vietnam cease-fire went into effect two and a half months ago.

South Vietnamese Air Force gunships joined an armored column on the Cambodian side of the border and new fighting was reported on the Vietnamese side of the frontier.

The Viet Cong reacted strongly to the Saigon incursion into Cambodia, calling it "a blunt and very dangerous act of the Saigon military forces." A Viet Cong radio broadcast said the operation was ordered by the United States.

Despite reports from newsmen who saw the South Vietnamese *armored column and gunships in* Cambodia yesterday and today, the Saigon command publicly denied that any of its forces had crossed the border.

However, military sources in Saigon said local field commanders are authorized to cross the Cambodian border in hot pursuit of the enemy without clearance from President Nguyen Van Thieu. But, these sources said, deep penetrations must be cleared by the Saigon government.

At the same time, a Saigon military official said that government troops may have crossed the border into Cambodia yesterday "during the heat of battle." This would have involved a brief penetration of only a few hundred yards and took place because the border between Cambodia and South Vietnam is ill-defined, he said.

Field reports said the crossing was made Friday from the Vietnamese town of Tinh Bien, 125 miles west of Saigon, after Communist troops wiped out a village just on the Cambodian side of the border, burning most of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Blacks Lose High Court Bid on Rhodesia Chrome

WASHINGTON, April 16 (Reuters).—The Supreme Court ruled today that the United States can continue to import Rhodesian chrome despite the UN's 1966 embargo on trade with the southern African country.

The court rejected a suit by several black members of Congress and other Negro groups to halt the imports.

Last November, the U. S. Court of Appeals said Congress's 1971 law authorizing imports of Rhodesian chrome showed "blatant disregard of our treaty undertakings" as a member of the United Nations. But the Appeals Court said that under the U. S. Constitution Congress clearly had the power to "set treaty obligations at nought."

The nine judges of the Supreme Court, in refusing today to consider an appeal against this ruling, made no comment on the merits of the decision of Congress to flout the UN embargo. This was in line with the Supreme Court's practice of not commenting when it refuses to hear an appeal.

Imports of Rhodesian chrome and other minerals last year totaled about $13 million.

U.S. Planes Raid Laos After Reds Capture Village

WASHINGTON, April 16 (IHT).—U.S. bombers have begun hitting targets near a village in Laos overrun by Communist forces, Pentagon sources disclosed today.

The sources said both B-52s and F-111 fighter-bombers were being used in strikes near the town of Tha Vieng, south of the Plaine des Jarres. Tha Vieng was taken by Communist forces today.

There had been no American air strikes in Laos since Feb. 23. Fighting in that country had not been heavy since the Vietnam cease-fire was signed in Paris on Jan. 27.

The air strikes were being made at the request of the Laotian government, the sources said.

A brief announcement by the U.S. Pacific Command in Honolulu said: "At the request of the Royal Laotian government, U.S. aircraft including B-52s April 16 (Southeast Asia time), conducted operations over Laos."

Earlier today, Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma said that he had warned the chief Pathet Lao cease-fire negotiator that he would seek U.S. air intervention if North Vietnamese troops attacked Tha Vieng or two other outposts in the same part of Laos —Bouamlong and Phoukhoune.

In Washington, Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedheim called the Communist seizure of Tha Vieng "a major violation of the cease-fire agreement in Laos."

The town was held by government troops at the time of the cease-fire, he said, but "within the last few hours it has been overrun by enemy forces."

He said he did not know how many troops were involved, "but it was characterized to us as a major attack involving tanks and infantry."

Mr. Friedheim said he did not know whether the United States had made any diplomatic contact with Hanoi regarding the sudden activity in Laos.

"Our actions have been directed at encouraging all sides to adhere to the cease-fire," he added.

He said the United States is closely watching North Vietnamese troop movements in Laos.



Keystone.

Souvanna Phouma

$6-Billion Sale as Inflation Curb

Nixon Asks Power to Dispose Of Most of Strategic Stockpile

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—President Nixon asked Congress today for the authority to dispose of $6 billion worth of the U.S. strategic stockpile, declaring that the remaining $700 million worth of supplies would meet requirements for the first year of a major conflict in Europe and Asia.

By selling the stockpile now, the President said in a special message to Congress, "we can strike a critical blow for the American consumer."

Deputy Secretary of Defense William P. Clements explained at a White House briefing that changed strategic concepts underlay the decision to propose disposition of the bulk of the strategic metals, minerals and other materials.

The end of the Vietnam war, the SALT agreements, the negotiations looking toward mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe and the changed international atmosphere as a result of the Nixon visits to Peking and Moscow influenced the decision to reduce the stockpile, Mr. Clements said.

The decision also is based on the assumption that the sea lanes could be kept open in time of war, he said.

Conflicting Pressures

There will be consumer pressures on Congress to approve the President's proposals, but various industrial and labor groups affected are expected to object to disposal on a large scale.

The Organization of American States yesterday expressed "concern" over the proposal, which Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz had explained to OAS *delegates here in a private brief-* ing.

An OAS resolution said that the President's proposal could depress prices of raw materials and set *back the developing world's op-* portunity to earn its way.

The OAS adopted the resolution, offered by Peru, despite an assurance from Mr. Shultz that sales would be handled in a way that would keep market disruptions at a minimum.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that Mr. Nixon's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. and EEC Consulting

Oil-Importing Nations Plan Organization

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 16 (NYT).—State Department officials, *in consultation with other* foreign ministries, have been drafting plans for an organization of oil-importing countries.

Its principal members would be the United States, the European Economic Community and Japan, with other countries free to join.

Its principal purpose, as outlined by James E. Akins, the *State Department's senior energy* expert, would be "international allocation of the available oil if chronic shortages occur" and avoidance of "an international price war" in *which importing* nations would bid up prices.

Mr. Akins foresees that the role of oil companies in negotiating prices with producing countries "will be more limited than it is today."

Officials in Britain and West Germany were reported to be in*clined to such a joint approach,* with France and Italy hesitant and Japan noncommittal.

There is also a good prospect of support for the idea in Congress. For example, in a recent speech, Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D., N.H., said that, "banded together, we can bargain collectively for reasonable prices and reliable supply."

President Nixon, according to various sources, will speak of a need for "international cooperation" in oil matters in the energy message he is expected to send to Congress on Wednesday.

The full meaning of that phrase remains to be worked out, according to well-placed sources, but at a minimum it implies "contingency planning" by North America, Western Europe and Japan for sharing oil supplies in *a time of serious shortage.* Such sharing, officials noted, was practiced in 1967 when the six-day Arab-Israeli war interrupted deliveries of Middle East crude oil.

Economic specialists in the State Department are divided as to whether the major industrial powers could form a "buyers' cartel" effective enough to offset the price-raising ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. That organization has been functioning as a monopolistic price-setting institution and *it has succeeded in putting up* crude-oil prices significantly in the last several years.

Preferable Course

The need for action was discussed in detail last Tuesday for the first time by Mr. Akins, director of the State Department's Office of Fuels and Energy. Addressing the production division of the American Petroleum Institute in Denver, he said:

"It would seem preferable from every point of view to have an international rationing of oil, an international allocation of the available oil if chronic shortages occur."

He conceded that such an arrangement might be "impossible to achieve because it would entail a relinquishment of sovereignty by participating governments.

"Yet the alternative—an international price war with consumers bidding up prices and with energy rationed to those who can pay the higher prices—seems even less attractive," he said.

Jackson Urges 90-Day Reserve Of Oil for U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 16 (Reuters).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., today introduced legislation that would create a 90-day strategic oil reserve in the United *States to offset domestic* shortages and protect the nation from disruptions in oil imports.

Sen. Jackson said the bill would replace the present import quota *system with a program of flexible* economic incentives to develop U.S. resources.

He said that with only a five-day reserve—the amount of oil in the domestic pipeline—and increasing reliance on Middle East oil, there was a grave danger to the national economy and security.

The senator said the United States would be an easy target for political blackmail if oil-producing nations shut off supplies.

Picasso Buried At His Chateau

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, April 16 (Reuters).—Pablo Picasso was buried beneath a pine tree in the grounds of his chateau at Vauvenargues near here today.

The simple, private burial took place eight days after Picasso's death of a heart attack at the age of 91. Only *15 persons were present for* the burial, including Picasso's second wife, Jacqueline, his son, Paulo, and a few close friends, reportedly including Spanish bullfighter Luis Miguel Dominguin.

The grave was dug beneath a tall pine where Picasso liked to rest, local officials said. Grass was sown over the spot immediately after the earth had been replaced over the mahogany coffin. The date of the burial, which took place this afternoon, had been kept secret.

Search-Free Shopping Arrives in Russia

Authorities Accept Risk of Theft In Bid to Brighten Retail Trade

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, April 16 (NYT).— was never so embarrassed in y life," Mariya S. Ivannikova ported. "The other day I hapned to do some shopping in a permarket outside Moscow, and len I reached the checkout unter, they started going rough my handbag—and how! can assure you, I would never int to go back to that store gain."

The complaint about overzealous arching of personal belongings curb thefts has been common nong Soviet shoppers ever since lf-service stores were introduced ecut 10 years ago, supposedly as time-saving technique.

But Miss Ivannikova, a 50-year-d loom operator in a Moscow otton mill, is not an ordinary tizen. She was a delegate to ne Communist party's 24th Conress in 1971, was chosen a deputy the Supreme Soviet, the nomi- al legislature, and is a Hero of ocialist Labor.

If these qualifications were not enough, her complaint about Soviet retail practices was given added weight by being reported some months ago in an editorial in Pravda, the party daily. Saturday, the newspaper, which is in effect the voice of this country's *leadership,* assured shoppers that the days of handbag searches would soon be over.

A high official of the government's retail trade network, with 900,000 outlets, said in Pravda that a new retail code was being drawn up to eliminate objectionable practices, improve the effi*ciency of stores and eating* places and generally introduce reforms into one of the weakest links in the nation's economic system.

The official, Sergei A. Trifonov, said that the new rules would prohibit "double control" in supermarkets, involving a second check of purchases after a customer has passed through the check-out counter.

Mr. Trifonov, who is first deputy trade minister, said that women's handbags and men's briefcases would no longer be searched and that the assortment of goods in self-service stores would be expanded.

He was referring to the frequent limitation in supermarkets to items of low value or in abundant supply. High-priced items or goods available in limited quantities have often been kept off open shelves, presumably because of fear of thefts.

The reform of the retail code that Mr. Trifonov discussed appeared to suggest that the authorities were now willing to accept a certain percentage loss in thefts if it meant an end to customers' complaints.

According to the trade official, the retailing reforms will also seek to insure better service in stores. Helpful clerks are to be rewarded by bonuses and those who are rude to customers may be *deprived of benefits.*

The proposed retail reforms also envisage an end to waiting lists, both official and unofficial. They prohibit the allocation of such goods to selected, privileged groups such as the staffs of particular factories.

Waiting lists have been subject to a wide range of malpractices, including bribery, and will be retained only for prospective buyers of private cars and heavy motorcycles. Mr. Trifonov emphasized that all advance orders for such items as furniture, rugs and some of the more desirable makes of refrigerators would have to be accepted by stores "from all citizens on an equal basis."

Zayyat at Security Council

Egypt Urges All UN States To Suspend Aid to Israelis

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 16 (Reuters).—Egypt urged the UN Security Council today to call upon all states to suspend economic and military assistance to Israel and served notice that it would ask for a full review of the impasse on Middle East peacemaking.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat said: "A ban on military and financial supplies to Israel is today essential for the attainment of peace in the Middle East."

Addressing the Security Council on the third day of its debate on the new crisis in the area following last week's Israeli raids into Lebanon, Mr. Zayyat said that it was "unbelievable" that Israel continued to receive ever increasing military and economic aid from the United States.

In denouncing U.S. aid to Israel, Mr. Zayyat quoted Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who said on television yesterday: "It is quite obvious that without the all-out support by the United States in money and weapons, the Israelis wouldn't do what they have been doing. We bear a very great share of the responsibility for the continuation of this state of warfare."

The foreign minister, who arrived in New York on Friday to coordinate Arab diplomatic strategy here, reminded the Security Council that it was empowered by the UN Charter to order the complete or partial interruption of economic relations, communications and the severance of diplomatic relations with a state.

'A Dead End'

"The council and the world it represents has certainly the right and the duty to know whether peace efforts in the Middle East have reached a dead end," he said, adding, "After almost six years of Israeli occupation, our people and indeed all peoples of the world have the right to know whether the United Nations has succeeded or failed to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from international law could be maintained."

In reply, Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah said it was clear the foreign minister had not brought a message of peace to the UN. "There was not a glimmer of light, of understanding or peace in his words today," he said.

"He flew across oceans and continents to tell the world that Egypt supports international terrorism, that Egypt backs the savage outrages of Arab murder gangs.

"Disheartening as his attitude is, it is not new. It is an established, well known fact that Egypt identifies itself with the campaign of atrocities carried on by Arab terror organizations against innocent civilians."

Mr. Tekoah told the Security Council it was "obvious to all" that Arab terrorist organizations would have been unable to pursue their operations without the backing of Egypt and other Arab governments.

In recent years, he said, Beirut had become the principal operations headquarters of Arab international terrorism, while Cairo was undoubtedly its political capital.

Veto Hint Seen

Meanwhile, the United States urged the Security Council to take a balanced approach in dealing with Lebanon's complaint. In Washington, State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray appeared to hint that the United States might veto any resolution it felt was too one-sided against Israel.

"Our hope is that the Security Council will look carefully at what it would call the problem of the cycle of violence in the area and that the Security Council would find it possible to take a balanced approach," Mr. Bray said.

The State Department also disclosed further U.S. diplomatic protests over charges in foreign news media, including Russian and Yugoslav, that the United States cooperated with Israel in the commando attacks in Lebanon.

Arab Nations Urged to Back Palestinians

BEIRUT, April 16 (Reuters).—The Arab Front for the Support of the Palestine Revolution today issued a statement calling on Arab countries to lift all restrictions imposed on Palestinian resistance activities and demanded that front-line Arab states should open their borders for action against Israel.

Kamal Jumblatt, secretary-general of the front, also told a press conference that the move should be coupled with preparations by these states to activate the front with Israel and frustrate "all attempts by the American-Israeli alliance to impose surrender on the peoples of the area."

The front called for a confrontation with the United States, liquidation of American interests in the Middle East, an end to all dialogue with Washington, an economic boycott and the use of oil as an economic weapon in the battle against Israel.

The press conference followed an extraordinary meeting of the front's secretariat to discuss the recent Israeli raid in Beirut, in which three Palestinian guerrilla leaders were killed.

The front is made up of representatives of ruling parties in a number of Arab countries.

Tightened Blockade

Mr. Jumblatt called for a tightening of the blockade against Jordan, which the statement called "the natural arena for resistance activity" against Israel. It stressed that the front also supported the activities of the resistance movement in Lebanon.

A resolution adopted by the front called for observing May 15—the day on which Israel came into being in 1948—as a day of support of the resistance movement in Lebanon during which demonstrations would be staged and an overall boycott of American interests declared.

Guerrillas Seen Desperate

TEL AVIV, April 16 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that the Arab guerrilla movement has reached the point of desperation and "absolute inferiority," but remains a block to Middle East peace negotiations.

In an interview with the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth, Mr. Eban said: "The fact that the nerve center of the terrorists is no longer outside our strike range—aside from all the other failures of the terrorists—can be added to an assessment of at least desperation."

"Even a regular army sometimes reaches the state of helplessness, or the wish to surrender, and I believe that the terrorist movement is now in a state of absolute inferiority," he added.

New Bid in Britain On Thalidomide

LONDON, April 16 (UPI).—The Distillers Co., which marketed the drug Thalidomide in Britain, has reported that a new improved offer had been made to parents of children deformed by the drug.

David Mason, the parents' leader and an opponent of previous offers, said that the new offer was worth more than £25 million. In February, an offer of about £20 million was made, he said.

Mr. Mason said that parents should accept the offer for the 340 children born deformed as a result of their mothers having taken Thalidomide, a sedative, during pregnancy. But he recommended that parents see that certain safeguards are applied.



United Press International.

Sean MacStiofain, former IRA Provisional leader, leaving prison yesterday with his wife.

U.S. Pipeline In Lebanon Is Bomb Target

BEIRUT, April 16 (UPI).—Saboteurs today made the second attack in 48 hours on installations of the American-owned Trans-Arabian Pipeline, oil sources said.

Unknown saboteurs exploded dynamite charges under a section of the 750-mile pipeline—which brings oil from Saudi Arabia to the south Lebanese port of Sidon—near the town of Nabatieh early today.

On Saturday, armed saboteurs tied up night watchmen at the Tapline refinery near Sidon and placed explosive charges that destroyed one crude-oil storage tank and damaged another. The refinery there had resumed pumping operations.

The second attack today, four miles from Sidon, caused no fire. Damage, according to preliminary reports, was "minor," oil sources said. The sources said the explosion did not affect the flow of oil through the pipeline.

Investigations into the sabotage of the storage tanks at Sidon are continuing, according to Beirut newspapers, and a man detained on Saturday has been released after questioning.

The Lebanese Defense Ministry has identified the saboteurs only as "armed men" and Palestinian guerrilla organizations have said they were not responsible.

The newspaper Al Nahar said today that military investigators are now almost completely sure the sabotage was not carried out either by Israelis or by Palestinian guerrillas.

MacStiofain, Former Chief Of IRA Provisionals, Is Freed

DUBLIN, April 16 (Reuters).—The former chief of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, Sean MacStiofain, came out of prison today but refused to say whether he expected to get back the guerrilla leadership.

Reporters clustered around Mr. MacStiofain, 44, asking if he hoped to take up his old post as chief of staff of the Provisionals. Brushing the newsmen aside, Mr. MacStiofain pointed to the walls of the Curragh prison camp which he had just left and said: "Do you want to see me back in there?"

Under laws drawn up late last year in the Irish Republic, even suspicion of IRA membership can bring a jail sentence.

Mr. MacStiofain confined himself to saying: "I remain an unrepentant republican separatist."

He looked pale and drawn and seemed to be still suffering from the after-effects of the hunger strike which he started after being sentenced to six months in jail in November for IRA membership.

Mr. MacStiofain complained of pains in the legs, back and side and said he needed medical attention. He was met by his wife. They drove off, shadowed by a police car.

In accordance with IRA tradition, Mr. MacStiofain automatically lost his rank upon arrest. His stock among IRA members was reported to have fallen when he abandoned the fast which he had vowed to pursue until death.

But some sections of the movement are reportedly expecting a return of the man who was the most militant guerrilla leader of all.

During his time in prison, the conflict in Northern Ireland has quietened without dying out—especially following the British government's plan for sharing power with the Catholic minority.

Reprisal Seen If Bangladesh Tries POWs

(Continued from Page 1)

cording to information reaching Rawalpindi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's special envoy, P. N. Haksar, was unable recently to convince Sheikh Mujib to release the bulk of the prisoners.

"Our information indicates that Mujib didn't budge one inch," one diplomatic source said.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Kamal Hussain is in New Delhi, and there are rumors of a Bangladesh-Indian initiative to improve relations with Pakistan. But the Pakistani government denies that it has received any official information.

The rumors hint that the initiative will include the return of most of the POWs, probably in return for the Bengalis, but nothing has been heard regarding the war-crimes trials.

Most observers believe that Sheikh Mujib has put himself into a corner on the issue. In an interview several months ago, he said that his government had determined that 100 to 150 Pakistani officers would be tried. Those figures still are used.

A Step Backward

Last Saturday, a Pakistan Foreign Ministry spokesman said that any war-crimes trials would be a step backward in relations on the subcontinent. However, the spokesman added, if the trials were held in conjunction with the release of the rest of the POWs, the net result would be a step forward.

One way out for both sides, should each decide to hold trials, would be to make them showcase production and, afterward, to suspend sentences. A ranking Pakistani government source said that Sheikh Mujib already has indicated through private channels that this was his intention.

The weakness, though, is that neither Sheikh Mujib nor Mr. Bhutto could mention such an understanding in public. Therefore, they would have to trust each other, and there is nothing to show that they would or should.

The whole matter of distrust, which has plagued the subcontinent since before Pakistan was partitioned out of former British India in 1947, continues to block understanding and agreement.

Several informed Western diplomats said they believe that progress was caught in hate and suspicion. One senior observer, who has spent nearly 20 years in South Asia, said that he was convinced that Mr. Bhutto and Mrs. Gandhi were attempting to "break the cycle of inaction," but that Sheikh Mujib stood in the way.

"It's incredible," he said, "but after being saved by Mrs. Gandhi, Mujib is now turning on her and saying she's got to stick by him until all his demands are met. And the Indians, despite their size and power, are letting him get away with blackmail."

Nixon Asks Power to Dispose Of Most of Strategic Stockpile

(Continued from Page 1)

proposals would help the anti-inflation fight but he conceded that the overall impact would be limited.

Prices of some commodities held in the stockpile have increased as much as 30 percent in the last year, Mr. Nixon said. He added that sales of unneeded items would help prevent prices from rising even higher.

The present stockpile was acquired mainly in the 1950s, during and after the Korean war. Mr. Nixon now has authority to dispose of items valued at approximately $1.9 billion. He asked Congress for authority to dispose of an additional $4.1 billion worth.

Present law permits the President to sell substantial amounts of zinc, aluminum and lead. He asked for authority to dispose of other items, such as tin, rubber, industrial diamonds, tungsten, asbestos, shellac and silver.

He would sell the entire $5-million stockpile of castor oil.

"Because our economy and technology are dynamic, our capability to find substitutes for scarce material is far greater today than in the past," the President told Congress.

"We are now able to meet defense requirements for materials during possible major conflicts without imposing an excessive burden on the economy or relying on an enormous stockpile, as was once necessary."

Mr. Nixon said that he had made his decision "after a careful and searching review." The stockpile that would remain on hand would be "fully adequate for our national security requirements," the President said.

Nixon Picks Tieman As U.S. Road Chief

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—President Nixon will nominate former Gov. Robert T. Tieman of Nebraska as federal highway administrator, the White House has announced.

Mr. Tieman, Nebraska governor from 1967 to 1971, would succeed Francis C. Turner in the $42,500-a-year post. Mr. Tieman, 48, is vice-president of a Lincoln, Neb., investment banking firm.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy
ANKARA	3	34	Showers
ATHENS	16	61	Fair
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy
BELGRADE	9	48	Showers
BERLIN	10	50	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Overcast
BUDAPEST	13	55	Cloudy
CAIRO	26	79	Sunny
CASABLANCA	15	59	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Overcast
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	16	61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Fair
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Showers
HELSINKI	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	11	52	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	15	59	Showers
LISBON	21	70	Fair
LONDON	11	52	Overcast
MADRID	17	63	Sunny
MILAN	16	61	Sunny
MONTREAL	15	59	Sunny
MOSCOW	5	41	Overcast
MUNICH	7	45	Cloudy
NEW YORK	16	61	Sunny
NICE	15	59	Fair
OSLO	6	43	Rain
PARIS	11	52	Overcast
PRAGUE	11	52	Fair
ROME	17	63	Fair
SOFIA	3	37	Rain
STOCKHOLM	12	54	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	22	72	Cloudy
TUNIS	14	57	Fair
VENICE	16	61	Cloudy
VIENNA	12	54	Cloudy
WARSAW	21	70	Fair
WASHINGTON	19	66	Sunny
ZURICH	7	45	Showers

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT).

June Vote Set For Assembly In N. Ireland

Commons Debating White Paper Plan

LONDON, April 16 (UPI).—The people of Northern Ireland will vote June 28 for a new 78-member provincial assembly, the British government announced today.

The assembly will replace the 100-member Parliament, which the government suspended in March, 1972. Northern Ireland Administrator William Whitelaw said it will hold its first meeting after the Parliament has finally been dissolved.

Mr. Whitelaw made the announcement as the House of Commons began debate on the bill that sets up the new assembly.

Merlyn Rees, Labor opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, said, "We wish the bill well and will do all we can to get it through the House."

Mr. Whitelaw said the assembly will be elected by a proportional representation system designed to give Northern Ireland's Roman Catholic minority—about one-third of Ulster's population—a greater say in the province's government.

Longer Bill Due

The bill, which contains only five clauses, was submitted to Parliament separately from a much longer bill, to be introduced later, that will put into effect other provisions of the British government's white paper on Northern Ireland.

The bill did not specifically bar members of the illegal Irish Republican Army or of Sinn Fein, its political wing, from running for the assembly. However, British officials stressed that both organizations are illegal in Northern Ireland.

Earlier, in a speech at Londonderry, Mr. Whitelaw announced that Courtaulds, one of Britain's largest textile groups, plans to build a plant costing £25 million in the Northern Ireland city, giving employment to 1,500 persons.

"I need hardly stress the enormous benefits such a project will mean to Londonderry, especially as it could provide a basis for subsequent expansion," Mr. Whitelaw said.

Death by Mistake

In Belfast, police said today that a housewife who answered a midnight knock at her door and was shot to death may have been killed by mistake. They said they could find no motive for the killing of Mrs. Margaret Miller, a Protestant, who died in a hospital early today.

Mrs. Miller was about to open her door when four bullets ripped through its frosted glass. Police said the gunman or gunmen could not possibly have identified her through the glass and could have had no firm idea of whom they were killing.

A British soldier was killed in Belfast today in the accidental firing of his own weapon. And tonight, snipers wounded two soldiers on patrol in a Catholic district.

Sihanouk Says U.S. Blocks Talks

TOKYO, April 16 (AP).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed leader of Cambodia, says that he offered two months ago to have contacts with the United States "to study together a solution to the problem of Cambodia" but that the United States was not ready to negotiate.

Communist China's official news agency said Saturday that Prince Sihanouk mentioned his peace offer at a press conference held in Peking Friday night.

The prince, who has been living in China since he was deposed in 1970, said: "We proposed to have a reconciliation with the U.S.A." but the United States was "not ready to negotiate with us, so we had no choice but to continue our armed resistance."

Moscow Eases Rules For U.S. Businessmen

MOSCOW, April 16 (NYT).—The Soviet government has agreed to grant resident American businessmen multiple visas to permit freer movement in and out of the Soviet Union, American officials have disclosed.

Soviet restrictions on working conditions and facilities for American businessmen have been a major point of discussion between Soviet and American government negotiators. So far, Moscow has granted permission for only five American concerns to open offices here.

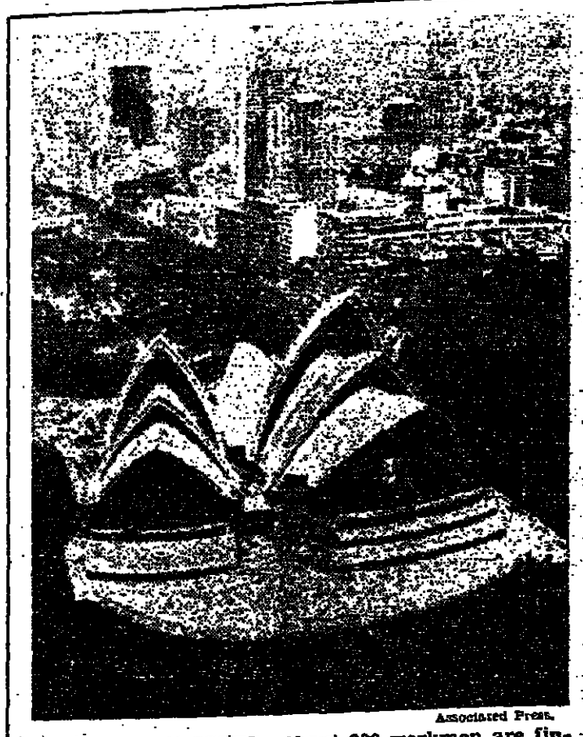
Until the agreement, each time an American resident in the Soviet Union, except a diplomat, wanted to leave or re-enter the country, he had to submit a special application that normally took four or five days to process.

15 Killed in Bus Crash

DURBAN, South Africa, April 16 (AP).—At least 15 blacks were killed and 68 injured, many critically, when a crowded bus plunged nine yards from a bridge south of Durban today, and landed upside down on a riverbank.

Barzel Visits U.S.

WASHINGTON April 16 (AP).—Rainer Barzel, the West German opposition leader, arrived in Washington yesterday for two days of talks with members of the U.S. government, possibly including President Nixon.



Associated Press.

FINISHING TOUCHES—About 900 workmen are finishing out the Sydney Opera House (foreground), aiming for an end of June completion. Work started in June, 1959. Queen Elizabeth will open it on Oct. 20.

U.S. Cambodia Bombing Said To Cause Heavy Civilian Loss

By Joseph B. Treaster

PHNOM PENH, April 16 (NYT).—Western diplomats here say that they believe the heavy U.S. bombing in Cambodia is being carried out on the basis of inadequate intelligence and often with imprecise control, causing high civilian casualties.

"The Americans are throwing air support around like a mad woman," one diplomat said. "They don't know what effect it's having."

U.S. officials refuse to discuss any aspects of the bombing, which is directed from the embassy here. Instead, they refer all queries to the U.S. Pacific Command in Honolulu, which has consistently refused to go beyond its terse daily statement saying that the bombing is continuing at the request of the Cambodian government.

Informed Western sources say, however, that U.S. fighter-bomber pilots based in Thailand are flying an average of 250 strikes a day—almost as many as in South Vietnam during the heavy fighting there last year.

In addition, the sources say, Cambodia is being pounded by an average of 60 B-52s a day, each carrying up to 30 tons of bombs. One day recently, they say, the United States mounted an attack by 120 of the huge bombers.

Military experts say that the bombing has slowed the Cambodian insurgents but has not stopped them. The experts add, however, that the bombing has probably prevented the collapse of the Cambodian Army and, in turn, the fall of the government of Marshal Lon Nol.

It is rare to find a high government official critical of the bombing.

One official said: "We know that some villagers have been hit by the bombs, but the other side has done worse. In a war like this, some side effects are expected. So we consider it a side effect when bombs hit innocent civilians."

In an interview the other day, Brig. Gen. Lon Non, brother of the chief of state and regarded as the most influential man in Cambodia, skirted most questions on the bombing. But at one point he said, "The Americans can use any means they like in order to get the North Vietnamese out of our territory."

Like most Cambodian officials, Gen. Lon Non does not publicly accept the assessment of Western intelligence sources that most of the fighting is now being done by Cambodian insurgents rather than the North Vietnamese.

Too Few Controllers

Most of the U.S. fighter-bombers are reported to be guided to their targets by American forward air controllers in slow, low-flying observation planes.

But often, Western sources say, there are more bombers than American controllers and the strikes are directed by Cambodian controllers. Sometimes there are language problems. Furthermore, men in the field say that the Cambodians have often shown little concern for the civilian population in cases in which their troops badly need air support.

There is also said to be heavy reliance on Cambodian intelligence, which is thought to be gravely inadequate. Cambodia has very little of the electronic surveillance equipment that the United States used in South Vietnam, and few if any Cambodian agents venture into the territory held by the insurgents.

Saigon Reinforces Troops Along Cambodian Frontier

(Continued from Page 1)

thatched-roof homes to the ground.

Field reports indicated that the South Vietnamese operations along the border were defensive operations aimed at driving menacing North Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge Cambodian Communist troops away from Vietnam's southwestern borders and clearing one end of the supply corridors to Phnom Penh along the Mekong and Bassac Rivers.

All major highways leading to Phnom Penh have been cut by Communist forces, except Route 4, from the southwestern seaport of Kompong Som.

Newsmen reported today that two columns of South Vietnamese armored personnel carriers were on both sides of the border, and had penetrated about 500 yards into Cambodian territory.

No fighting was reported in the Tinh Bien region today, but 15 truckloads of South Vietnamese troops were seen moving toward the border from the provincial capital of Chau Doc. Their destination was not known. South Vietnamese gunships were reported to be reconnoitering areas inside Cambodia.

U.S. B-52s and other planes hit Communist targets within seven miles of Phnom Penh, along the east bank of the Bassac River, military sources said.

The sources said they believe the marshy wastelands along the Bassac are dotted with Communist bunkers used as staging areas for attacks on the capital and its suburbs. Cambodian military intelligence sources estimate that about eight Communist battalions are based in that area.

Field reports also said that a Cambodian brigade commander and two colonels were killed along with 29 of their men today in a Communist ambush on Highway 1, east of Phnom Penh.

The troops had been on Highway 1 for three weeks trying to dislodge a mixed force of North Vietnamese, Viet Cong and local insurgent troops.

Communist forces fired 100 rounds of artillery fire on the outskirts of Phnom Penh today, killing three persons and wounding 12.

Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the Saigon command, reported sharp fighting yesterday but said it was on the Vietnamese side of the border, northwest of the frontier town of Hong Ngu, on the Mekong River, 75 miles west of Saigon. Col. Hien said 33 Communist troops were killed, while Saigon forces suffered three men killed and 38 wounded.

The United States and South Vietnam have charged that Hanoi is infiltrating troops and matériel into Cambodia and that North Vietnamese troops are fighting alongside the Communist Khmer Rouge forces.

Deposed Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk, overthrown in March, 1970, and now living in exile in Peking, has denied that there are North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops in Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk also has denied receiving war matériel from Hanoi since the Vietnam cease-fire went into effect.

U.S. officials have admitted that the intensive bombing campaign in Cambodia is aimed at pressuring the Communist side into signing a cease-fire agreement.

Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson said in Washington Thursday that "there are no proposals" for a South Vietnamese drive into Cambodia.

However, he did not rule out South Vietnamese defensive operations across the border. He said the presence of North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia in violation of the Vietnam peace agreement gives South Vietnam "a basis for retaliatory, self-protective action."

Italian Postal Tie-Up

ROME, April 16 (Reuters).—Italy's 180,000 postal, telephone and telegraph workers today began a 48-hour strike to protest government proposals for a new work agreement.

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Thanks Unions for Support

...ixon Cites Arms Talks ...n Defense Funds Plea

...ASHINGTON, April 16 (AP). ...resident Nixon said today that ...e who would cut the defense ...get will have to take the ...onsibility for "sabotaging" the ...coming negotiations on ...ear arms limitation and mutual reduction of forces in Europe.

He said there would be "no deal" if the United States reduces its forces on its own before it has a chance to sit down with the men in the Kremlin and the Warsaw Pact nations.

In a hard-hitting speech before the AFL-CIO national legislative and safety conference of the Building and Construction Trades Department, Mr. Nixon also defended Labor Secretary Peter Brennan, a former member of organized labor, who has been under criticism by AFL-CIO president George Meany for allegedly selling out on the minimum wage bill.

Vigorous Voice

He said that Mr. Brennan was a vigorous voice in the cabinet and pointed out that in the American system, "you win some, you lose some, some you compromise," but once the decision is made, "you're a team player."

"Pete Brennan never sells out anything. He fought for what he believes," the President told the 400 delegates at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

As the delegates were applauding the President, Mr. Meany walked out of the audience and up to the platform to renew his attack against Mr. Brennan and denounce administration economic policies.

Mr. Meany said the "application of the team idea is mere propaganda" because at the White House the President, no matter who he is, "alone makes decisions."

The labor leader called Mr. Brennan's presentation of the administration's minimum-wage bill last week a "shambles," saying it was far worse than last year's administration bill.

Last week, Mr. Meany charged that Mr. Brennan had abandoned his trade union principles in supporting a minimum-wage bill that would provide a sub-minimum wage for teen-agers and leave government workers unprotected.

'Miserable Failure'

Turning to the economy, Mr. Meany called the President's efforts at curbing inflation a "miserable failure." He said the only hope was for Congress to approve legislation rolling back all prices, interest rates and rents as well as restraining profits.

"This is the only way we can achieve equity and attack inflation," Mr. Meany told the cheering delegates.

He complained that while wage raises are being held to 5.5 percent under Phase 3, prices of goods bought by the workers so far this year are skyrocketing out of control. And yet, he said, administration spokesmen are saying "everything is going to be all right."

However, Mr. Nixon skirted economic issues, except to say that he is making hard decisions on vetoing spending measures to keep his $268-billion budget limit because "I think I owe it to the American people" not to raise taxes or increase inflation that might endanger their prosperity.

And he said he was going to "lay it on the line" to those who say that now that there is peace in Vietnam why not cut the defense budget?

Mr. Nixon said that a strong America is essential in dealing with the Communist world powers and, "unless you've got something they want, they're not going to give you something you want."

Secondary Position

"Those who would slice the defense budget today and put us in a secondary position to those with whom we deal will have to take the responsibility for sabotaging the peace initiatives that currently seem so promising and destroying chances for further arms limitations," he said.

The President also thanked members of the labor movement who supported his actions in Cambodia and the resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam in December and said he could not have gotten the prisoners of war "home with honor . . . unless we had support from those in this room and those you represent across the country."

He promised the audience that the doors of his Oval Office would always be open to hear the views of organized labor "and they will continue to be heard."

...enate Held ...oo Anxious ...o Aid Israel

...ASHINGTON, April 16 ...T).—Sen. J. William Ful...ht, chairman of the Foreign ...tions Committee, said yester...that the administration was ...le to apply pressure on Is...for a Middle East settlement ...use the U.S. Senate was "sub...lent" to Israel.

...e said that the United States ...leverage on Israel because ...supply all the wherewithal— ...a major part of the where...al—to finance or to pay for ...ything Israel does." But he ...plained that this leverage ...d not be applied because "Is...controls the Senate."

...he Senate is subservient, in ...opinion, much too much. We ...ld be more concerned about ...United States' interest, rather ...doing the bidding of Israel. ...is a most unusual develop...t," the Arkansas Democrat ...during a television inter...

...n. Fulbright has been critical ...many years of what he re...ed as an overly strong pro...el bias in American policy ...rd the Middle East.

Opposes Jackson Bill

...e said yesterday that he also ...sed the amendment offered ...Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., ...h., and 75 other senators ...h would bar trade concessions ...Russia until it lifted restric...on the emigration of Jews ...others from the Soviet ...n. The administration also ...ses the amendment.

...n. Fulbright said that the ...te probably will approve the ...son amendment.

...his is simply a demonstration ...further one, a recent one— ...hat I say about the Senate ...g been the obstacle, the ob...ction, to the administration ...g what I believe they wish ...o in the Middle East," he

...n. Fulbright said that he ...orted previous administration ...s to get a Middle East settle...t, but that Israel objected to ...rican pressure and its objec...s were backed by the Senate. ...he great majority of the Sen...of the United States—some...e around 80 percent—are ...pletely in support of Israel, ...hing Israel wants. This has ... demonstrated time and ...n, and this has made it dif...t for our government," he

...rmosan Denied ...itish Refuge, ...ces U.S. Prison

...NDON, April 16 (NYT).— House of Lords ruled today ...a Formosan convicted of at...pting to assassinate Generalis...Chiang Kai-shek's son in ...York three years ago must ...stradited to the United States. ...e man, Cheng Tzu-tsai, had ...ied for political asylum in ...ain. The Law Lords, Brit...highest court, turned down ...request by a 3-2 majority. ...ruled that the murder ...mpt was not a "political" ...se such as to protect Mr. ...g from extradition.

New York court convicted Cheng of the assassination attempt on Chiang Ching-kuo, the Taiwan premier. The ...dent occured outside a New ...k hotel in April, 1970. ...ter conviction, Mr. Cheng ...released on bail pending ...ence. He fled to Sweden. ...re the U.S. government suc...fully applied for extradition. ...the way back to the United ...es from Sweden, Mr. Cheng ...taken unconscious from a ...e at London airport at Heath...last autumn.

...is expected that Mr. Cheng ...be returned to the United ...es within a few days.

...inese Leave Peking Ready U.S. Office

...EKING, April 16 (UPI).—A ...ese mission to prepare Pe...'s first liaison office in the ...ted States left for Washing...yesterday, diplomatic sources

...an Hsu, former chief of pro...l in the Foreign Ministry, ...ded the delegation. He will ...ain in Washington as deputy ...f of the liaison office.

...he sources said that Huang ...n, Peking's former ambassa... to France who has been nam... to head the liaison office, will ...e for Washington probably ... this month or early in May. ... U.S. preparatory mission ar...d in Peking 10 days ago.

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United Press International.

TORNADO'S FURY—Residents and clean-up crews in Plainview, Texas, picking through the debris of homes leveled by a twister that caused millions of dollars in damage.

Hail, Thunderstorms Also Hit State

12 Die as Tornadoes, Floods Sweep Texas

PLAINVIEW, Texas, April 16 (AP).—Tornadoes slammed into this city and two other Texas communities yesterday, killing seven persons and injuring more than 35. Flash flooding elsewhere took two lives, and three Boy Scouts died when high winds toppled a pine tree into their tent.

Property damage was estimated at several million dollars. Thunderstorms, hail and strong winds hit almost every section of the state.

The first tornado struck before dawn in the north and west sections of Plainview, a west Texas city of about 20,000 persons.

A newsman was killed while helping Civil Defense efforts and a boy of about 2 died when his family tried to reach a storm cellar. Twenty-six persons here were injured.

About an hour before sundown, another twister struck the south Texas town of Pearsall, killing five persons and injuring eight—two of them seriously. The town's airport and about eight planes were destroyed. The five killed were found in a field, apparently after their car was blown off a highway.

Three men who were crop-dusting in planes saw the twister heading for Pearsall. They landed there, jumped into a pick-up truck and tried to race away from the tornado. They didn't make it. All were injured.

The third tornado touched down last night in Corsicana, about 55 miles south of Dallas. Three persons were injured and the twister damaged homes, power and telephone lines and ruptured some gas lines.

San Antonio Flooded

In San Antonio, two persons died in flash flooding caused by heavy rains. A boy of 15 drowned when he was swept away by heavy currents in a creek. A girl in her 20s drowned when she slipped into floodwaters as she and two companions awaited rescue atop a stalled truck.

The three 13-year-old Boy Scouts were crushed to death when high winds knocked a pine tree onto their tent in the Davy Crockett National Forest near Alto in Southeast Texas.

They were on a weekend outing with 13 other Scouts and an adult supervisor.

Gallup Poll

Nixon's Popularity Declines 9 Points From January High

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., April 16.—The latest Gallup Poll shows a decline in President Nixon's popularity during the last two months, with 59 percent expressing approval of the way he is handling his job.

That percentage compares with 65 percent in a mid-February survey and a high point of 68 percent in January, recorded during a time of relief among Americans following the Vietnam peace settlement.

Among the key factors contributing to the erosion of Mr. Nixon's popularity were found to be concern over high prices, particularly of food, and the President's cutting back of social programs. In addition, some decline normally follows exceptionally high ratings, such as recorded by Mr. Nixon in late January.

The Watergate affair has yet to emerge as a significant source of dissatisfaction with the President's performance in office.

An issue raised occasionally by those who disapprove of the way Mr. Nixon is handling his duties is the belief that he is trying to create a "one-man rule."

POW Issue Involved

Approval of Mr. Nixon stems in considerable measure from the ending of the Vietnam war. Others who were surveyed felt that the return of the prisoners of war, many of whom publicly expressed their gratitude to Mr. Nixon, was reason to approve of the President.

Mr. Nixon's popularity has not slipped below 50 percent since January, 1972, when 49 percent expressed approval of him.

The President's high point in popularity, 68 percent approval, was recorded last January following the peace settlement, as well as in November, 1969, when he announced his plan for withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam and training the South Vietnamese to take over the fighting.

His low point to date, 48 percent, was recorded in June, 1971, and reflected growing concern over the flagging economy and the continuing war in Vietnam.

Here is the question asked in the current survey, as in all previous surveys on the subject since the late 1930s:

"Do you approve or disapprove of the way Mr. Nixon is handling his job as President?"

Here is the trend since the beginning of the year:

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opinion
	%	%	%
March 30-April 9	59	33	8
Feb. 16-19	65	25	10
Jan. 26-29	68	25	7
Jan. 12-15	51	37	12

The current findings are based on interviews with 1,710 adults, 18 and older, in more than 250 localities during the period of March 30 to April 9.

Step Is Reported To an Infectious Hepatitis Vaccine

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—Researchers have reported their ability to infect marmoset monkeys with the virus that causes infectious hepatitis in man and to use the animals to propagate the virus, the first crucial step toward development of a vaccine against this epidemic form of the debilitating liver disease.

Infectious hepatitis, unlike serum hepatitis, which is most often spread by injection or transfusion of contaminated blood, is usually transmitted by contamination of food or water with the virus excreted by infected persons. Infectious hepatitis, with its accompanying flu-like symptoms, fever and jaundice lasting for several weeks, can spread rapidly through such groups as students, athletic teams and institutionalized persons.

The report, by researchers at the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research, in West Point, Pa., and the Louisiana State University's International Center for Medical Research and Training, in San Jose, Costa Rica, appears in the current issue of the Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

10 Clients Say They're Unhappy, Sue Ford Over 'Happiness' Ads

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—The Ford Motor Company's advertising campaign based on the slogan "no unhappy owners" is under attack from some unhappy owners.

They are present and past drivers of Cortinas, the English-built compact automobiles that gave way to Ford's Pinto in 1971. An estimated 60,000 Cortinas were built between 1965 and 1970 and are still on the road.

In December, the Cortina Owners' Action Committee, claiming that there is a shortage of Cortina parts now, filed suit for damages on behalf of 10 named owners and, without naming them, for all other Cortina owners.

Parts and service are next to impossible to obtain, the class-action suit said. It accused Ford of sweeping the parts off the market to force each Cortina owner to buy a new Pinto.

Ford denied the charges and noted that it had offered 1970 Cortina owners a $125 bonus certificate toward the purchase of a new Ford.

Now the Cortina owners' committee has filed a second suit for an injunction to halt the "no unhappy owners" advertising.

The campaign "is aimed at creating an opinion among the general public that Ford and its affiliates scrupulously honor the representations which accompany the products that they sell," the second suit says.

Ford said that the advertising "is intended only to inform the owners of Ford products of actions by Ford and its dealers to improve automotive services and the handling of customer problems."

U.S. Radio Station Fined for 2 Talk Shows About Sex

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Federal Communications Commission has cracked down for the first time on what it calls "topless radio" programs. It says it would welcome a court test of its power to do so.

The commission, by a 5-1 vote Friday, imposed a $2,000 fine on Sonderling Broadcasting Corp., owner of WGLD-FM in Oak Park, Ill., for "Femme Forum," in which the announcer discusses mainly sexual items with listeners who phone in.

Sonderling, headquartered in New York, has 30 days in which to pay the fine or appeal. Officials could not be reached for comment immediately.

The FCC has been flooded in recent months with protests from cities where sex-talk shows are broadcast, and has been looking for a case it could take to court. The commission wants a clear definition of the distinction between a law prohibiting it from censoring programs and another law giving it authority to fine stations for obscene broadcasts.

The FCC specified only two programs, one Feb. 21 and another Feb. 23 in its complaint. During both, it said, callers discussed oral sex with the moderator, Morgan Moore.

Rollback Appears Doomed

House Defeats Bid to Freeze Prices

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—The House defeated today a proposal to freeze prices at the current levels. The vote was 263 to 139.

The action followed an earlier procedural vote that virtually ended any chance of passage for provisions to roll back prices to an earlier date.

The 258-to-148 vote on that move the effect of derailing House Democratic leaders' plans to offer a choice between a March 16 rollback of prices and a simple one-year continuation of Mr. Nixon's standby powers to control prices.

Instead, the choice would be between the extension and a rollback to Jan. 10. The Democrats had abandoned the Jan. 10 date, considered too drastic after cattlemen, farmers, banking and business interests strongly opposed it.

Democrats would still have the opportunity to try to salvage some portions of their proposals in the form of amendments, or attempting another compromise.

Spokesmen for business interests have mounted an intensive campaign against any rollback. They contend it would be impossible to administer, would catch many middlemen in an intolerable cost-price squeeze and would lead to shortages, black markets, bank failures and general economic chaos.

Equally determined consumer groups are pushing for a rollback at least to March 16, preferably earlier. The national Consumer Congress, claiming support of 50 boycott groups across the nation, has threatened a buyers' strike next month unless there is a rollback to January prices.

Unless Congress passes some legislation, the basic authority for wage-price controls will expire April 30.

Congress is not expected to allow this to happen. The timing, however, could be close. Congress leaves on a 10-day Easter holiday Thursday. Any measure passed by the House must be sent to conference with the Senate, which has passed its own version minus the rollback. And some Republicans have hinted that Mr. Nixon might veto a bill if it contains unacceptable provisions.

U.S. Judge Frees 1,500 In Marine, Navy Jails

LOS ANGELES, April 16 (UPI).—A federal judge has ordered the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps to immediately release from brigs around the world about 1,500 enlisted men convicted by summary courts-martial and who were not permitted counsel.

The far-reaching order by U.S. District Judge David Williams said the summary proceeding, in which a single military officer acts as judge, jury, prosecutor and defense attorney, is illegal because it violated the right of the accused to counsel.

CAB Fines Pan Am For Discount Fares

WASHINGTON, April 16 (Reuters).—Pan American World Airways was fined $30,000 today for offering fares at illegal discounts.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, levying the fine, said the airline gave group rates to passengers who were not eligible for them on flights between California and Hawaii.

65 Seized in U.S. Drug Case After a 14-Month Trackdown

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP).—Fourteen months of surveillance with sophisticated detection devices on land and a helicopter in the air led to the arrest in the New York City area today of 61 persons described as important members of a $50-million heroin ring. Four others were seized in Detroit, and 21 were sought. The ring allegedly smuggled drugs from France, Italy and South America.

Among the 86 indicted here were a woman and her son.

New York police reportedly learned of the gang through the Beech Rose Social Club, which they described as a Bronx meeting place for the ring.

As the drug traffickers learned of this and subsequent surveillance targets, authorities said, they moved to an air-conditioning store in Manhattan, to a bar and social club a few doors away, to a social club in Brooklyn, back to a Manhattan bar and then to a Queens apartment.

Police and federal narcotics sleuths kept on their trail, employing video tapes, electronic bugs, wiretaps, night photography equipment, auto-tailing devices, ultraviolet powders, miniature cameras concealed in innocent-looking packages and the helicopter.

Seven States Involved

Courts in seven states issued 32 orders allowing the investigators to use their electronic eavesdropping equipment.

In the last two and a half years, authorities said, the ring peddled heroin with a street value of $50 million—enough to supply 1.4 million addicts for one day. A New York official said: "This may be the biggest drug bust in the city's history."

Identified by federal officials as head of the ring was Joseph (Jojo) Cappuccillo, 41, of Cresskill, N.J. He faces a maximum sentence of 10 years to life if convicted.

Another defendant, Joseph Messina, of Yonkers, N.Y., was accused of trying to bribe a federal narcotics agent in the course of the investigation, paying him $2,500 last August in New Jersey and promising him $7,500 more.

During a mass bail hearing in Federal Court in Manhattan, some defendants protested their appearance on charges of conspiring to sell heroin.

Herbert Sperling, 34, of Bellmore, N.Y., held in lieu of $1-million bond, was described as a top heroin supplier in New York and elsewhere. His gray-haired mother, Cecilia Sperling, 66, of Manhattan, was held in $40,000 bail.

A lawyer for the Sperlings said the mother had been "used by her son," who stashed cash and narcotics in her home. The attorney added:

"It's a sad state of affairs when we start putting mother against son."

"You better believe it!" shouted another defendant, and still others took up the cry.

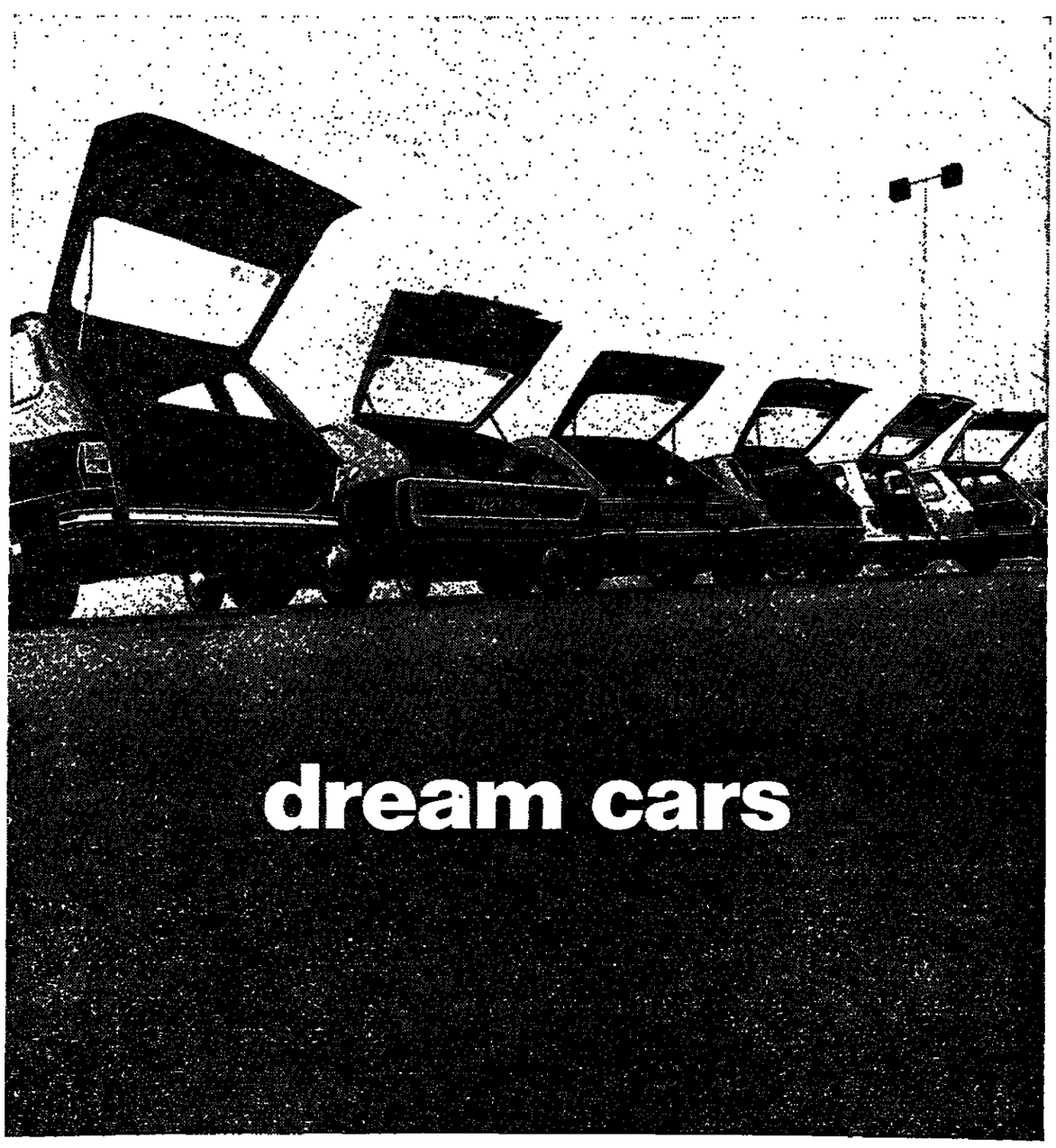
Agnew Criticized In Greece for Praising Regime

ATHENS, April 16 (UPI).—Greek opposition leaders have criticized Vice-president Spiro Agnew for having praised the government of Premier George Papadopoulos.

Mr. Agnew's statement, made several weeks ago during a visit to Drake University in Iowa, was published in Greek newspapers Saturday. They quoted Mr. Agnew as saying that Mr. Papadopoulos's military-backed government had brought stability and prosperity to Greece and has been unfairly treated by the American news media.

"The Greek people return to Mr. Agnew, with disgust, the insult that under a regime of tyranny they can prosper," George Mavros, a former minister, said.

"If Mr. Agnew believes so strongly in totalitarians, let him suggest the imposition of such a regime in his own country. Greeks who taught the world about democracy do not need his advice." Mr. Mavros, spokesman for the banned Center Union party, told newsmen.



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RENAULT

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Tuesday, April 17, 1973 *

Zeal and Oil

Col. Moamer Qadhafi has a burning zeal for Islam, and reserves of 25 billion barrels of petroleum. The combination is explosive, as meddling by Libya, from Northern Ireland to the Philippines, from the Sudan to Malta, demonstrates. It is also ominous, because the same potential exists in a number of other oil-producing states.

It is far from clear exactly what Col. Qadhafi represents in political terms. He is the revolutionary heir to the Libyan kingdom, which was itself erected on the ruins of Italy's African empire. The colonel has just announced that he is putting forward a program of suspending all "reactionary" laws, purging Libya of the "politically sick," arming the "revolutionary masses," creating an administrative and a cultural revolution. If the Libyans "are not capable of implementing this program," Col. Qadhafi says, "I will go, saying peace be unto you."

It is quite possible that if Col. Qadhafi were to go, a number of places would enjoy more peace than at present, although it is doubtful that the Irish Republican Army or the Moros have benefited very much by his support. And it may even be the case that the Libyan leader is concentrating his attention on his own country, after the fashion of Kemal Atatürk (although the laicization of Turkey, as promoted by Kemal, is far from the Islamic goals of Qadhafi), rather than wasting his country's substance abroad, as Nasser did that of Egypt.

It is evident that Col. Qadhafi considers himself let down by the other Arab states which do not share his passion for holy wars. But what clouds Libya's future is that the colonel regards the years since the revolution there as a time of "leniency and toleration," which, he thunders, has ended. In other words, despite his promise to depart in peace if Libya fails him, as the rest of the Arab peoples have done, there is evidently to be no peace in the nation's immediate future.

What Libya does to itself is Libya's business. What it does to, and with, its oil reserves, however, does concern the rest of the world. Imperialism, old and new, has been justly condemned for exploiting the resources of underdeveloped peoples, but if international morality has any meaning at all, it is quite possible to conceive of those underdeveloped peoples exploiting their own resources toward evil goals. Nationalist and religious fanaticism can do as much harm as imperialism, to their own interests as well as to those of their neighbors. Col. Qadhafi needs watching.

ITT in Chile: Not a Typical Case

A tendency to regard almost all American-controlled corporations operating in Latin America and elsewhere as predatory and "imperialistic" and as servants (or masters) of American policy has long flourished in many liberal quarters here and in many Latin and third-world countries as well. This tendency can hardly fail to have been strengthened by disclosure of ITT's unsuccessful effort to trigger CIA intervention in Chile three years ago. As we have written, we hold no brief for ITT's Chilean maneuvers; denial of its insurance claim by the U.S. government agency that insures American business against expropriation losses seemed to us only right. We would consider it harmful and wrong, however, to have this one episode involving one corporation be taken as typical of all American corporate-official performance abroad.

We would note, first of all, that American firms no longer storm ashore under the cover of naval gunfire to set up economic beachheads from which to control local governments. They are invited ashore, or allowed to stay ashore, because they have something to offer—a capacity to mobilize foreign and local capital, to introduce new technology, to produce substitutes for imports or goods for export, etc. If the terms on which such corporations work are found to be too onerous, then the local government can change them. It was precisely by changing the terms—too late and too fast, granted—that Chile brought about the situation of which ITT's misfortunes are a part. It is to avoid such precipitate changes that most corporations go to considerable lengths these days to be good citizens—obeying local laws, training local workers, sharing control—and to keep a close eye (as ITT failed to do) on stirring of political change.

This is not to say that all corporations are equally and fully attentive to the economic, political and psychic needs of host countries, nor that the terms of their tenure should not continually be under mutual review. It is to say that very few corporations get into ITT's kind of fix in Chile. Host countries may honestly lament the limited alternatives the world economy permits them; the contrast with the broader alternatives of the multinationals can be painful. Local politics or international pressures often ensure that such laments are loud. But the hosts know the corporations provide useful service, as indeed they do.

The charge that Washington and the American-controlled multinationals work hand-in-glove is, at most, only partly true. When the United States squeezes off international development loans to win better treatment for an American firm, as the Nixon administration has in Chile, then the charge is warranted. But other aspects of the ITT affair dilute it. A power structure controlled by big business would not have set up a Senate subcommittee to investigate alleged foul play by ITT. The investigation, moreover, received unprecedented assistance—in making CIA witnesses available, for example—from a Republican administration, no less, and it was followed by official rejection of the company's expropriation insurance claim. The exposure and financial penalty surely will be noted by other corporations operating overseas.

No doubt the widespread myth of American corporate rapacity has enough grounding in past history and in current political and ideological appeal to survive even the most stringent contest with reality. And it is not, of course, that the multinationals are all faultless in their policies today. Certainly, or so their stockholders must hope, they are not engaged in public philanthropy. It should not be taken for granted, however, that the ITT affair in Chile showed your typical American corporation consumed by greed and contempt for the natives. Latins should be the first to insist that they have the pride and savvy to cope with foreign firms. The legitimate contribution the multinationals can make to development, and the political ripples which even their most honorable and effective operations will cast, must be read into the equation too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Nixon's Trade Bill

Nixon wields carrot and big stick in the faces of partners of the United States. Europe is especially a target, and Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing, who had believed himself entitled to assert that the monetary concessions made to the United States—dollar devaluation makes American products more competitive—would spare Europe having to make commercial concessions in addition, will have to revise his positions. President Nixon's game is even more subtle, since a second objective of his trade bill is to win him congressional support. Congress is also about to debate another bill, introduced by Sens. Hartke and Burke, even more protectionist than Nixon's text.

—From La Croix (Paris).

Evaluating Brandt's 'Ostpolitik'

Food for thought about Mr. Brandt and his Ostpolitik is to be found in the congress of the West German Social Democratic party just ended in Hannover. True, the rebellious new Young Socialists' left wing was defeated on all NATO and defense votes. But the climate showed an alarming change. Mr. Brandt went a long way toward appeasing them on defense and foreign affairs. There are dangers in this for West Germany and its allies. The new left is not only neutralist and anti-NATO but pro-Communist in some form or other in its basic attitudes. The West Germans need to keep clear heads and to eschew emotionalism and will of the wisps more now than at any time since 1933.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

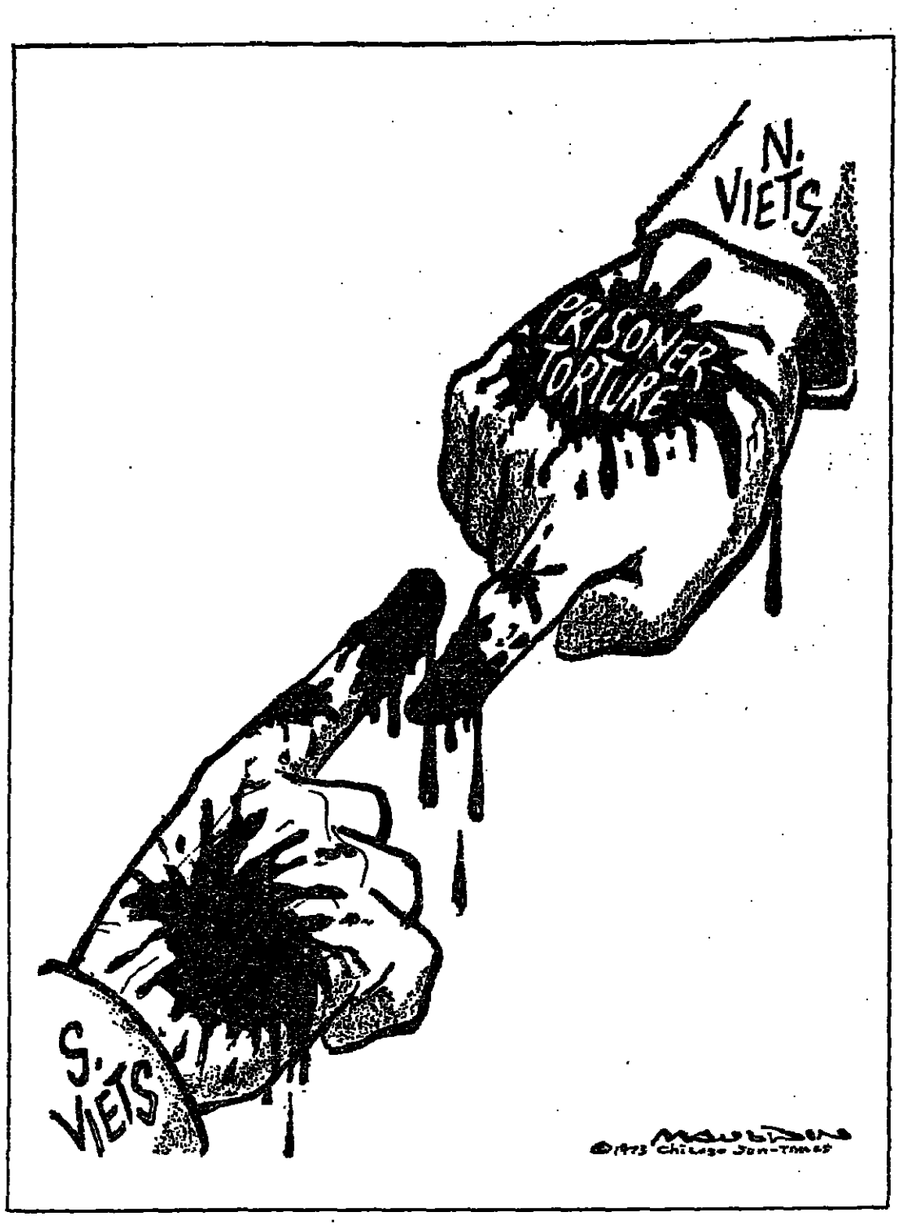
April 17, 1898

NEW YORK—The most important developments of the day were the orders to move the entire regular Army to the southern coast of Florida. The exact points have been determined and the forces will probably be distributed between New Orleans, Tampa and points further east. The whole available force east of the Rocky Mountains numbers about 20,000 men. How is it possible to direct or to sustain a calm and dignified public opinion when anyone who has a pen to put to paper is allowed the utmost license of diction and opinion?

Fifty Years Ago

April 17, 1923

NEW YORK—Pirate battles as gory as any of those of the day of Captain Kidd are recalled by the discovery of an abandoned British trawler off the Long Island coast—but the story of the fighting and of the number of men involved may never be known. The sea holds its secrets well. It is believed to hold the mystery of the battle on the trawler's decks, found to be bloodstained and bullet-chipped when it was discovered by a Coast Guard cutter, abandoned and looted. There was not a living soul on board.



The New Relationship: II

By Anthony Lewis

MOSCOW.—In the economic outlook of the Soviet Union there is one fundamental factor that gets relatively little attention in the West. That is the demographic trend: a drastic reduction in prospective new recruits for the labor force.

The rapid industrialization of the Soviet Union until now has depended on a massive reservoir of manpower. Both natural population growth and a large-scale shift from agriculture have provided industry with necessary additional workers. In recent years the impressive annual growth in industrial production of 7 or 8 percent has come about half from increase in the size of the labor force and half from greater productivity.

Now the population curve has flattened out. In European areas of the Soviet Union the birth rate is about at the replacement level. On the basis of those already born, demographers can say that the increase in the labor force will taper off by 1989, and that by 1990 there may even be an absolute decline.

Small Families Noted

The statistics confirm a strong impression of many visitors to Moscow and Leningrad: that Soviet families tend to be small. It is most unusual to find a woman with more than two children. When the question is asked, the answer is usually none or one.

The reasons cannot be adequately explored on a brief visit. But one surely is the continuing housing problem in the Soviet Union. With living space so cramped and new apartments so hard to acquire, families know that any additional child will mean a measurable reduction in their standard of life.

To meet demands for more workers, Soviet authorities could try internal methods to enlarge the labor force, for example by getting more women to work. But the possibilities here are extremely limited: in European Russia more than 90 percent of all able-bodied persons are already in the labor force.

Another possible source of industrial labor is the traditional one, the farm sector. About 30 percent of the Soviet Union's population is still in farm work, compared with only 4 percent now in the United States. But it would take agricultural productivity increases on an order quite different from anything in the past to release large new manpower, and even then the supply would be a matter of a decade or two.

Look to Individual

The result of all this is plain: If the Soviet Union's steep growth in industrial production is to continue, most of it will have to come from gains in individual productivity.

That fact has large implications. Internally, it means that there must be greater emphasis on advanced education, automation and managerial methods. It helps to account for all the talk one hears in the Soviet Union about "the scientific and technological revolution."

In terms of foreign affairs, Soviet experts say that the manpower shortage strengthens the argument for détente. The point is that the country cannot continue to meet the consumer expectations that have been aroused if it devotes such a large portion of its resources to military spending—40 to 50 percent of the gross national product, according to one unofficial estimate by a dissenting Soviet economist.

The manpower shortage is also highly relevant to the problem of trade between the Soviet Union and the United States. It makes the Soviet Union that much more eager not only for American goods but for licenses and modern production methods. Russians do not conceal their interest in American trade and their impatience with what they term improper obstacles, notably Sen. Henry Jackson's amendment tying trade terms to the emigration rights of Soviet Jews.

The question for American policy is whether and how to use our knowledge of the manpower pressure on the Soviet economy. To put it bluntly, should U.S. negotiators try to link trade with, say, progress on force reduction in Europe? Should we seek, if not the broad terms of the Jackson amendment, at least some visible relaxation in the arbitrary treatment of individual Soviet Jews?

'U.S. Illusion'

The Russians are well aware of such linkage ideas and say they will not work. One person put it:

"It is an American illusion that trade can be made a prize—that the Soviet Union needs it so badly she will make other concessions. We have lived without that trade for years and can go on. If you do not buy our natural gas, we can sell it to Japan. In fact, we do 10 times as much trade with Japan and Western Europe now as with the United States. You have to stop talking as if agreements helped one side only."

There is something in that argument. The United States is not in a position to dictate economic terms. It has an interest in trade as does the Soviet Union, and condescension would be most unwise. But it is always sensible in negotiating to be just as realistic as the other side, and that means being aware of its needs and problems.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Bernard Levin From London:

...the most important cause of last week's election swing... was a conviction the government is doing too little to control the cost of living.

LONDON.—The trouble with "Last Tango in Paris" is that it has made the discussion of butter virtually impossible without inviting ribaldry. Well, Mr. Heath had better brace himself for the sniggers, because butter is becoming a symbolic rock toward which he and his government are sailing. It was Lord Gladwyn, staunchest and most farsighted of all the campaigners for Britain's entry into the Common Market, who contemptuously dismissed the opponents' claim that it would send up Britain's cost of living by saying that so momentous a step could not be allowed to falter amid arguments over the price of butter and to Mr. Heath, fighting to get his legislation through Parliament, the remark must have sounded as timely as it was vivid. But I bet Mr. Heath this morning is wishing that it had never been made.

Ministers have been insisting that the ridiculous and disgraceful episode of the sale to the Soviet Union of hundreds of thousands of tons of butter, at a price roughly one-third of the retail price in Britain and one-fifth of that in the rest of the Common Market, had nothing to do with us; the surplus butter had accumulated before Britain became a member, and its disposal did not affect the situation in Britain at all. In that case, comes the inevitable question, why has Britain had to pay a sum variously estimated as between £10 million and £14 million as our share of the loss?

Causes Uproar

The matter came up in Parliament last week and caused the biggest uproar the place has seen and heard for some considerable time. The reason for the uproar was not, however, the price of butter, but the fact that nationwide municipal elections were about to take place, and the Labor party, even in its present torn state, knows a good issue with which to beat the Conservatives over the head when it sees one. At a single blow, Mr. Wilson could simultaneously argue that his criticisms of the terms on which Britain had entered the Common Market were fully justified; that Conservative economic maladministration had resulted in appalling increases in the price of food, and that the present freeze on wages and prices is as unfair as the Labor party keeps saying it is.

Well, thus fortified, the Labor troops went out to do battle in the local elections, and they did very well. It was by no means the landslide that some observers had been predicting, but there was no doubt that the Tories had suffered considerable reverses—almost all the huge new conurbations (new in the sense that we have just had a complete restructuring of our local government system) went Labor, headed by London, and the immediate lift to Labor morale was made more effective by a simultaneous outbreak of bickering and self-criticism by the Conservatives—which is most unusual for them, as, unlike the Labor party, they normally keep calm in defeat.

Now although many try, nobody can say for certain what causes the outcome of any election. Yet I think that there can be little doubt that among the most important causes of last week's election swing—perhaps the most important single one and certainly the one the Conservatives will have to pay most attention to—was a widespread and growing conviction that the government is doing too little to control the cost of living. The public had shown repeatedly that it was in favor of the government's freeze policy: but what seems to be creeping in is a belief that the freeze is not operating fairly, that the lowest-paid, with their frozen incomes, are suffering far more than the better-off from the fact that the cost of too many items has been left out of the corresponding price freeze and that the most unfair omission of all is the government's unwillingness to control—or if control is impossible (as the government says it is) then to subsidize instead—the cost of fresh foods.

Food and housing are, between them, the biggest item by far in the family budget of the lower-paid; and they are largely—in some sectors entirely—uncontrolled. The reaction has been slow coming, but it seems to have come now with vehemence and bitterness, which have been all the stronger for the public's previous widespread acquiescence in the policy of freezing incomes.

Gets the Message

We must not read too much into the results of the local elections. For one thing, the average turnout was barely half—in some places substantially less than half—of what it is at a general election for Parliament. Moreover, the general election is certainly not going to be held within the next few months, and may well not be for another two full years. All the same, the government had better read the message.

Mr. Heath believes his economic policies are essential for the well-being of all; he also believes that they are fundamentally fair. But he is now faced by the fact that many people simply don't believe the second point. His task—and it is an urgent one—is to make them believe it. But they will not believe it on his say-so alone. Prediction is a dangerous science, but I predict, with a feeling of confidence, that we will shortly see some moves by the government toward easing the burden of rising food costs, lest that mountain of surplus Common Market butter, sold to the Russians at a give-away price while the British housewife has to pay three times as much, should topple over and bury him and the Conservative party beneath it.

Letters

Tenets of Islam

In the editorial "Pakistan's Agile Dancer" (IHT, April 7-8) it is stated that some of the opposition to the new constitution proposed by President Bhutto is due to "religious tradition" citing the example of a "religious leader" from a "tribal area" in the Northwest Frontier Province who "stood up in the assembly recently to denounce as 'un-Islamic' a provision . . . forbidding slavery. A poor man who cannot afford two wives should be allowed at least one slave girl, he argued."

According to the Holy Koran, basis of Islam, slavery is forbidden except as a result of war perpetrated on Muslims by a non-Islamic state, because initial aggression by Muslims against non-Muslims is forbidden, except when an enemy is known to be massing for attack. Furthermore, Muslims are encouraged to help slaves buy their freedom and to provide aid in subsequently starting businesses etc. Moreover, Muslims are allowed to marry only believing (Muslim) women, be they slave girls or otherwise. And the Holy Koran permits a man to have more than one wife and a maximum of four only if he can afford to treat them equally in all which marriage entails—the difficulty of such an endeavor being well imaginable. Most Muslims have one wife.

This "religious leader" is in error as to the teachings of Islam on these two subjects or has been misquoted. Admittedly there are enough Muslims past and present, who unfortunately have incorrectly applied or acted contrary to the tenets of Islam; a phenomenon which simply reflects the negligence of man and not the value of a religion. Would it be fair to describe Christianity as a religion primarily through irresponsible sources or references to such European institutions as money-lending repayable with interest, the latter being forbidden by Jesus Christ? What about such un-Christian acts as aggressive wars on Africa to take slaves to the "New World" and then practicing genocide on the "Indians" for colonialism?

VINCE BENEDETTI.
Köniz, Switzerland.

Sexist Review?

In his book review of "Our Bodies, Ourselves, A Book by and for Women" (IHT, April 7-8), Christopher Lehmann-Haupt starts off by admitting that it's really impossible for a man to understand what it is like to be a woman and that thus he should not be reviewing this book, whereupon he goes ahead and does it anyway and concludes that it will not do much harm for a man to review it. My question is: But will it do any good? Half-way through he pauses to ask: "But do I like it? you are still wondering." Can he honestly fancy any woman cares? Such arrogance! Is The New York Times so insensitive, so unprofessional or just so chauvinistic it could find no woman to review this book?

LYDIA W. HORTON.
Brussels.

Greek Gesture

One must not underestimate the power of dialectics. Take for instance the article on "Assessing U.S.-Greek Relations" (IHT, April 5) by Messrs Evans and Novak. The fact that the Greek government decided to forgo the American military aid, a gesture by the way which was heartily applauded here, in order to put an end to the interference in the internal affairs of Greece by certain circles in Congress, who took pretext of the aid to make derogatory remarks on Greece's government, is considered by your columnists as "setting something of a record for incivility." It did not occur to them that the Greek gesture might aim also at facilitating President Nixon's position with Congress in relation to Greece.

As for Evans and Novak's claim that, once taken, the decision should have been left to President Nixon to announce publicly and thus letting him get credit with Congress for cancelling the aid, it goes beyond the realm of Realpolitik and is beyond me to understand.

BASIL THAMES.
Athens.

Lesson for Brezhnev

While the diplomats are haggling in Helsinki over how much "freedom of movement and ideas" the Socialist countries will be willing to accord their citizens, it is interesting to read Anthony Lewis's article (IHT, April 10) on Valery Panov, the Leningrad dancer from the Kirov Ballet, who remains a prisoner of his country, denied both work and travel. To see how much the Russians have evolved over the past 10 years one needs only to read the final pages of Khrushchev's reminiscences in which he refers to the case of Maya Plisetskaya, then the leading ballerina in the Bolshoi Theater. Khrushchev personally intervened on behalf of Miss Plisetskaya to allow her to travel abroad after she had repeatedly been denied exit permits. And he explains why he did it: "What if we had continued to keep Maya Plisetskaya securely locked in? We probably would have turned her into a crippled human being and an anti-Soviet as well. The human psyche is a terribly fragile thing. It has to be treated with the utmost respect. One careless move can throw it fatally out of balance." Perhaps Mr. Brezhnev could take a lesson from Mr. Khrushchev.

JOC.
Paris.

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The Battle of the Bottle in Oregon

By David Bird

Industry Fights Law to Protect Environment

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—
gene Wesley, the owner of the
bo Food Market in this vil-
e near the Pacific coast, com-
ins that Oregon's controver-
l "bottle bill," which requires
eturn deposit on any beverage
tainer, is costing him money
l adding drudgery to his day.
But I'm all for it," he says
kly. "All you have to do is
at the highways and you
it's working.
They used to throw cans all
here and now it's all clean,"
says, gesturing to a stream
his store.
Mr. Wesley says he will have
add another $3,500 cooler to
dle the added bulk of the
les that have now virtually
aced cans, which are not re-
able, and he has to work
der sorting the bottles.

Dislocation Caused

ot everyone in Oregon is ac-
ing as calmly as Mr. Wesley
dislocation caused by the
slation, which went into ef-
last October.
regon is the first state to
t such a law, and some peo-
affected by it are afraid it
d set a trend in the nation.
lls like Oregon's have been
oduced in 28 states this year,
but so far the container and beverage industries have managed to keep any of them from going into effect.

Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon said that other governors were uneasy about pressing the legislation until they see how the effort works here this summer.

5-Cent Deposit

The Oregon legislation outlawed the pull-tab opener on the beverage can and requires a 5-cent deposit on any beverage container except the standardized interchangeable beer bottle, which carries a 2-cent deposit.

Container, beer and soft-drink companies around the country mounted a major campaign to defeat the legislation. Now that it is law, they are challenging it in the courts.

George L. Wagner, a Portland lawyer representing a coalition of the container and beverage industries opposed to the bottle law, says that, if such legislation catches on, it "could topple a national can company or virtually bankrupt our national brewers."

"Fortunately, Oregon, with only 1 percent of the nation's population, has not placed the shipping [national] brewer in such jeopardy," says Mr. Wagner, "but if the environmental movement causes such measures to spread throughout the country, the threat of their extinc*tion may be converted from a* bad dream into a reality."

Governor Enthusiastic

Gov. McCall, a strong supporter of the bottle law, says enthusiastically, "It's working wonderfully."

He dismisses the complaints of the container and beverage industries. "They're just stubborn," he says, "and want to stick to their normal way of doing business no matter what happens to the environment. They hope to hell we're going to fall flat on our face with the bottle bill."

Environmentalists charge that discarded beverage cans and bottles have created an intolerable impact on the nation's scenic areas. But industry has a heavy economic stake in the one-way container.

An estimated 50 percent of all metal containers produced in this country are for beer and soft drinks. Beverage cans have been virtually eliminated by Oregon's bottle law. For most producers, the cans are not worth redeeming because they cannot be refilled.

Soaring Demand

Beverage manufacturers also feel that the modern can and the nonreturnable bottle have been the key factor in the soaring demand for their products. In 1960, before a suitable can was developed for soft drinks, for example, Americans drank only four ounces of soft drinks per person a day. By 1970, after the introduction of the container in the 1960s, the figure doubled to eight ounces, and it is still climbing.

With the stakes so high, the industries affected have kept up a steady campaign to discredit the bottle law.

William F. May, chairman of the American Can Co., in his annual report to stockholders, says that the "restrictive legislation" in Oregon "provides hard evidence that this approach does not work."

Mr. May says studies showed that the "beverage container portion of highway litter actually increased" after the Oregon law went into effect. He adds, "The Oregon statute has created critical economic problems for bottlers, brewers and retailers and must increase consumer costs without solving the problem."

Gov. McCall calls such statements "a shocking distorted view of what is happening."

Significant Decline

*The governor says that a sur*vey showed a significant decline in the total amount of litter on the highways, although percentage shares of the individual items contributing to the total may be up.

"With cans gone," the governor says, "the percentage left for glass obviously is up. All percentages are up, since we're dividing 100 percent by fewer categories. I feel it's almost malicious misrepresentation for the beverage and container companies to show our percentages up, but failing to show all litter significantly reduced."

Oregon has only one brewery, Blitz-Weinhard of Portland, and Gov. McCall says, "That business is expanding with remarkable speed."

Bill Wessinger, chairman of the board of Blitz-Weinhard, says his *company had gone heavily to* one-way cans but adds that the switch back to bottles has not slowed the demand and that there is no immediate need for a price increase.

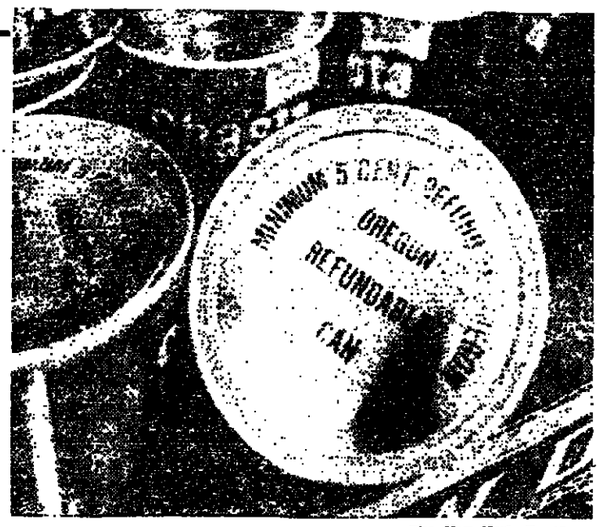
Concern Over Return

There had been concern that the customer, conditioned to throwing away beer cans, would not return the returnable bottles despite the deposit.

But Mr. Wessinger says that "the customer is bringing back glass in tremendous quantities."

Despite the preliminary results, Mr. Wessinger and everyone else says the real test will come in the summer when people drink more and go out on the road more.

About the only beverage cans in Oregon now are those of Shasta Beverages, a California brand of soft drink that was merchandised through fruit and food jobbers like other grocery items. Shasta has no extensive trucking system of its own to handle returnable bottles and so it is trying to stick it out with charging customers the required 5-cent deposit and then paying the nickel back when the can is returned.



The New York Times.

Oregon's 5-cent refundable cans.

Peronists Sweep Runoffs, Winning Majority in Senate

BUENOS AIRES, April 16 (AP).
e Peronists, outlawed po-
ally for 16 years, proved
n yesterday that they are
ntina's strongest party with
hing victories in a score of
ff elections.
eir Justicialista Liberation
t, which won the presidency
a majority in the House of
ities March 11, captured con-
of the Senate and 20 of the
governorships in the final
d of voting.
esident-elect Hector J. Cam-
and his Peronist government
have 43 of the 69 Senate
s and 145 of the 243 seats in
House. The government is to be installed May 25, ending seven years of military rule and beginning a new era of the Peronism that was banned after Juan D. Peron was ousted by a military coup in 1955.

Runoff elections were held in the 14 provinces and the federal capital where no party gained a majority in the senatorial and gubernatorial contests in March. With nearly all of the six million votes counted, the Peronists and their allies had 61 percent of the ballots cast for governors.

Radicals Win One

The only bright spot in a string of defeats for the Radical party was the election of its candidate to the Senate seat in Buenos Aires.

The only other Senate race lost by the Peronists was in Santiago del Estero Province where the candidate for a dissident group of Peronists won the governorship.

All other governorships were held by the official Peronists or their allies except for Neuquen Province where the winner was a neo-Peronist who broke with the national party.

Mr. Campora, a 64-year-old dentist selected by Mr. Peron for the presidential race, appeared briefly on a balcony at the Peronist party headquarters and told a chanting crowd that they had scored "a triumph for our popular revolution."

Mr. Peron, 77, is living in Madrid, but Mr. Campora has said he will return within several days after the new government takes office in May.

The ruling military junta had permitted Mr. Peron to return for a 28-day visit late last year but barred him from coming back again before May 25.

Liberals Soar To 10-Year Peak In British Poll

LONDON, April 16 (Reu-
rs).—Britain's minority Lib-
al party has more support
w than at any time in the
st 10 years, according to an
inion poll published in the
ndon Evening Standard to-
y.
The poll, carried out by the
inion Research Centre, said
at, if a general election
re held now, the opposition
bor party would gain 41
rcent of the vote, the ruling
nservative party 36 percent,
d the Liberals 20 percent.
The Liberals' figure is the
ghest recorded by any opin-
n poll since 1963 when they
ietly were the leading party
polls, having the support of
st over one-third of the
ectorate. It follows notable
beral successes in recent par-
mentary by-elections and in
st week's county council
ections.

ead E. Moore ies; Introduced nall U.S. Car

ENOSHA, Wis., April 16
P).—Mead E. Moore, 78, con-
ed the father of the Amer-
compact car, died Thursday
Phoenix, Ariz.
Mr. Moore, a Kenosha native,
ed *Nash Motors, predeces-*
of American Motors Co., in
. Mr. Moore introduced the
t U.S. compact car, the Ram-
, in 1960.
Mr. Moore worked 46 years for
sh and AMC. He was a vice-
sident of automotive research
engineering manager.
n addition to the first com-
t, Mr. Moore is also credited
h developing the first single-
y construction method used in
erican mass production of
s. The 1941 Nash was the
t car built using this method.
Mr. Moore also helped design
first pressurized fresh air
ating and ventilating system,
well as the first low-cost car
-conditioning system.

Fritz Neumayer

MUNICH, April 16 (UPI).—
rmer West German Justice
nister Fritz Neumayer, 88,
d here Thursday, his family
nounced today.
Mr. Neumayer, then a mem-
of the Free Democratic
rty, was justice minister and
using minister in two of the
te Chancellor Konrad Aden-
er's cabinets during the 1950s.
e quit the party in 1956 to
otest its first election alliance
th the Social Democrats.

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
10 RUE AUBER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT

U.K. Court Holds Priest, 5 Others In Anti-IRA Drive

COVENTRY, England, April 16
(Reuters).—A Roman Catholic priest and five other men appeared in court on bomb-plot charges today and were ordered held for eight days pending investigation.

All were arrested Friday during police raids on Irish homes in six major British cities—a crackdown prompted by fears of Irish Republican Army violence in Britain.

Tight security surrounded the 20-minute court appearance of the Rev. Patrick Fell, 32, assistant pastor of All Souls Church in this industrial city in the Midlands. He and the five others were handcuffed to policemen and under heavy guard as they were driven the 250 yards from their jail cells to the court.

After the hearing, 200 persons gathered outside the court, chanting "Solidarity with the IRA." Father Fell was cheered as he was driven away in a police convoy.

The six are charged with conspiring to cause an explosion likely to endanger life in the United Kingdom. Friday's raids occurred four weeks after car bombs in London killed one man and injured more than 200 persons, and after two explosions in London's central postal sorting offices and the discovery of a cache of arms in a Glasgow Catholic church.

Shot Hits U.S. Home Of New Zealand Aide

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).
—A shot was fired through a window in the home of the New Zealand *chargé d'affaires* early today but no one was injured, Washington police said.

The wife of Chargé Gerald Hensley told newsmen that a star and several slogans of the Palestinian Black September guerrillas were painted in red on the outside walls of the home. She said the residence was briefly occupied three years ago by the Jordanian ambassador.

EEC Ministers Begin Talks On Prices for Farm Products

LUXEMBOURG, April 16 (Reuters).—Common Market farm ministers began today what is expected to be a marathon session to try to fix EEC farm prices for the coming season.

Informed sources said that the ministers, meeting here for the second time in two weeks, seem unwilling to make any concessions toward a compromise. First statements by the ministers were largely repetitions of earlier positions and added little to the debate, the sources said.

The meeting will last at least until tomorrow night and possibly until Wednesday. It is the last scheduled session of the EEC Council of Ministers before the new farm year starts on May 1.

The basis of any compromise is likely to be the proposal by the EEC Commission for a 2.76 percent, across-the-board increase, which was discussed by the ministers at their last meeting here a week ago.

For some ministers, a major sticking point in the commission's proposals is that the 2.76 percent rise is being used to restore, for farm products, some of the unity in the Common Market that has been shattered by the monetary upheavals of the last two years.

Norway Initials Trade Accord With EEC Bloc

BRUSSELS, April 16 (Reuters).
—Norway and the European Economic Community today formally initialled a trade agreement worked out after long and arduous negotiations.

Jens Evensen, the chief Norwegian negotiator, said that the accord—an industrial free trade arrangement—was not entirely satisfactory but was the best possible under the circumstances.

"Although we have not obtained all that we hoped for, we feel that we have obtained a workable basis for economic relations for our two sides," he said.

Norway, which rejected full EEC membership in a referendum, was the last European Free Trade Association country to formalize a trade accord with the community.

The final signature of the agreement, which comes into force on July 1, is expected next month.

Lodger Charged In Killing of 3 English Children

WORCESTER, England, April
16 (Reuters).—Police today disclosed that they had charged a 21-year-old man with the murder of three young children at their home here where he lodged.

Anthony McGreavy was remanded in custody this morning for nine days.

The bodies of the children were found Saturday morning impaled on iron railings two houses away from their home in this English Midlands town.

They had been sexually assaulted and had had their throats cut.

Although police said yesterday that they had charged a man with the murder of the children, it was not until Mr. McGreavy's court appearance this morning that his identity was disclosed.

Police said that the children appeared to have been killed while their father was at a local tavern where he had gone to get his wife, who was employed there.

China Releases Five Japanese

HONG KONG, April 16 (Reuters).—China released five Japa*nese detainees Saturday, a move* seen as a gesture to enhance relations between the two countries following their establishment of diplomatic ties in September.

The Japanese—all businessmen—crossed the border to freedom here in two groups after spending about five years in captivity on spying charges.

The businessmen were operating in China as representatives of Japanese firms when they were arrested during the cultural revolution. China was reported to have notified the Japanese government of its decision to release the businessmen because of their good conduct in jail and in consideration of Sino-Japanese relations.

Floods Strike Bulgaria

SOFIA, April 16 (UPI).—Floods caused police to close parts of the Sofia-to-Istanbul highway today and army units evacuated families from stricken areas, authorities said. They reported no casualties. Weather forecasters said that heavy rain, which has been falling for 48 hours, was expected to continue for at least two more days.

Britain Sends Bigger Tug to Icelandic Area

LONDON, April 16 (UPI).—
Britain said today that it is sending its biggest, fastest and most powerful tug to police Britain's fishing trawlers off the Iceland coast.

The 2,041-ton Loydsman will join the smaller Statesmen and Englishman, which have been protecting the trawlers against Icelandic gunboats within Iceland's disputed 50-mile fishing limit.

The gunboats have been harassing the trawlers in the so-called cod war by cutting their trawl lines and, on some occasions according to British trawlermen, have fired live ammunition.

Manila Is Seeking Moslem-Area Aid

MANILA, April 16 (AP).—The
Philippine government has reported it is seeking $524.3 million in international aid for the rehabilitation of Moslem areas in the south, where fighting was reported to have claimed the lives of 48 more Moslems and two government soldiers.

The government said it is completing arrangements with four international financing institutions, Belgium and the United States for the commitment of about $524.3 million to the development, construction and improvement of roads, ports, airports and water supplies in Mindanao where the bulk of the nearly four million Moslems live.

Brandt Vows To Aid Tito in EEC Access

Supports Trade Pact In Visit to Belgrade

BELGRADE, April 16 (Reuters).
—Willy Brandt, making the first official visit by a West German chancellor to Yugoslavia, pledged Bonn's support tonight for Yu*goslav access to the European* Economic Community.

Mr. Brandt said that he hoped Yugoslavia's aims would be fulfilled in negotiations for a trade agreement with the Common Market.

In an interview here last month, Yugoslav Foreign Trade Minister Muhamed Hadzic said that a new nonpreferential agreement would be concluded soon with *the Common Market, opening the* way for greater exports of Yugoslav wine and textiles.

Mr. Hadzic had said that exports of corn and other farm and industrial products also should increase but the question of unhindered access of Yugoslav cattle and meat exports remained unsettled.

Yugoslav Premier Dzemal Bijedic welcomed Mr. Brandt at the airport and crowds in central Belgrade cheered as their motorcade drove by. Mr. Brandt also will meet with President Tito.

Praises Nonalignment

In his toast at a dinner tonight, the West German chancellor praised the nonalignment movement of which Yugoslavia has been at the fore.

He said that the openness and extent of West German-Yugoslav relations could serve as a model for the free exchange of people, goods and ideas, which was a goal of the European Security Conference.

West Germany, he said, regarded with sympathy the fruitful worldwide activity which Yugoslavia and its nonaligned partners had developed together.

He said that he was encouraged by the amount of understanding, interest and support the Yugoslav government and public opinion had shown for his Ostpolitik of seeking a détente between East and West.

2 Dead in Tunnel Cave-In

MADRID, April 16 (Reuters).
—The death toll in the Saturday cave-in of a Madrid railway tunnel rose to two today when rescuers discovered the body of a construction worker in the debris. Four men were pulled out alive yesterday after being buried for 32 hours.

Chamber 'in Danger of Being Forgotten'

Reform Bid Seems Idle Threat In Almost-Inert Canada Senate

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, April 16 (NYT).—In Canada nearly everyone pokes fun at the Senate, including some senators.

Some call it an "asylum of dodos," and others a "wax museum." Former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker derided the 102-member appointive upper house of Parliament as collectively "a political eunuch."

Periodically, the sting of ridicule piques senators into talk of reform. A few days ago, Sen. David Croll, 73, rose in the chamber to call on his colleagues to "reform or perish." Sen. John Nichol, 49, punctuated the ensuing debate by announcing his resignation.

"I think the precedent of resigning from the Senate simply because there are a lot of other things you want to do is not a bad one to set," he told a Canadian reporter.

This act of an able, ambitious Liberal from Vancouver was without precedent. Canadian senators never resign, they just fade away.

The Senate, whose model seems to be the British House of Lords, initiates very little legislation. It is there to give "second thought" to acts of the House of Commons. But it rarely disagrees with the Commons' decisions.

Appointees are "summoned" to the Senate by the governor general of Canada on the advice of the prime minister, who, it is said, favors faithful party members deserving a reward. After 10 years of Liberal prime ministers, the Senate has 75 Liberals to 17 Progressive Conservatives. There are two independents, one independent liberal, one Social Crediter and seven vacancies. The leftist New Democratic party, which advocates abolition of the Senate, has no members.

A "summons" entails a $22,000 salary with no strings attached about outside activities. A senator may continue to be, say, a stockbroker or a banker. About 200 companies, including distillers, manufacturers, mining and construction companies, have directors who are senators.

Occasionally, the opportunities for conflict of interest lead to situations that cause eyebrows to be raised. But senators are seldom in serious trouble.

Reform has been in the wind for at least 50 years, but with little substantial result. Former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson succeeded in establishing retirement at 75, but incumbents were excluded. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has proposed limiting appointment to a six-year term, and giving the Senate special responsibilities concerning the two official languages, English and French, and human rights. But nothing has come of the proposal.

All reformers have been frustrated by a parliamentary system that makes any marked increase in Senate responsibilities a corresponding reduction in the powers of the elected House of Commons.

Sen. Croll's 12-point reform plan includes suspension of the chamber's veto power, removal of the government leader in the Senate from his post in the prime minister's cabinet and election of the chamber's opposition and government leaders and the speaker of the Senate by the senators themselves, a process they are now denied.

Senators, in fact, fill in the great gaps of legislative time making speeches, which they later complain "no one listened to."

Sen. Grattan O'Leary, 83, said: "I'm making a speech next Tuesday, and I'm sure it won't matter a damn."

Sen. Paul Desruisseaux, 67, recently expressed his fear that "the Senate is not so much in danger of being abolished as it is of being forgotten."

Nevada Demands Anti-Busing Law

CARSON CITY, Nev., April 16
(AP).—Nevada has become the ninth state to urge Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of drawing up an anti-busing amendment.

As the state assembly voted to approve the resolution, Assemblyman Cranford Crawford of Las Vegas, one of two blacks in the assembly, called it a "typical example of the white majority's blatant disregard" for court rulings that separate education is not equal education.

The busing question has been a major issue in southern Nevada, where a federally ordered busing plan is now being enforced for Las Vegas students in lower grades. A total of 33 states must adopt such resolutions before a constitutional convention can be called.

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Owner Writes a Book About Tour d'Argent

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 16 (IHT).—When Emperor Hirohito went to the Tour d'Argent in 1971, his first words were: "What was the number of the duck I ate here 50 years ago?" owner Claude Terrail retorted: "53,211."

U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger is a gourmet and demands a detailed description of every dish before ordering. Mr. Terrail said. Other recent diners include Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers who came with their wives—and looked like two nice bourgeois couples—to celebrate the end of the Paris peace talks. "But they went heavy on the pastries," Mr. Terrail said, adding: "They're *gourmands*"—a sober way of saying that they're not gourmets.

Exception

With the exception of French President Georges Pompidou, "most statesmen are poor eaters, they're too nervous."

The suave Mr. Terrail is about to tell all in a forthcoming book, "La Tour—Point ne Leurre", to be published next fall. The 350-page volume will be in three parts. First, the Tour's history, dating back to 1548, will include the introduction of the fork in France by Henri III. A precious eater, he ordered 12 of them for his *mignons* so they would stop wiping up their fingers on their ruffled collars.

The second part consists of 150 recipes, taking in stewed oysters, dedicated to Marilyn Monroe who introduced Mr. Terrail to that American delicacy in Hollywood.

The third, and by far most entertaining section, consists of Mr. Terrail's memories. The son of famous restaurateurs (his grandfather owned the Café Anglais, whose *chef*, Dugléré, gave his name to a sauce), he learned the trade via the kitchens of l'Escargot, the George V and Les Délices, a pastry shop on Rue Fortuny which he declares excellent.

In 1945, he took over the Tour. His tall, stork-like shape, pinpointed by a bachelor's button, in his buttonhole, darts around the tables. In between hand-kissing, he keeps a harsh eye on everything and everybody—he once fired a waiter on the spot for laughing.

A perfectionist, he thinks food should be a feast, does not believe in rushing things, and won't serve strawberries out of season. "Ridiculous," he said. "If this goes on, we'll end up like the Americans who produce very big, very green and very tasteless peas."

He loathes business luncheons, shuns cocktails—"the only one I tolerate is champagne."—claims that people who drink water are dull and those who drink milk downright dangerous. However, he confessed, with some embarrassment, that he had to make an exception for Pierre Mendes-France, during the latter's drink-milk campaign in the mid-1950s.

Nearly every king, queen, chief of state or celebrity at large has eaten at the Tour at one time or another.

In his book, Terrail tells how Joseph Kennedy asked him to please help his son, John, then a young senator from Massachusetts, find his way around Paris; of German Gen. Von Choltitz, who, upon signing the Livre d'Or remarked that it was the second time he had been asked for his signature in Paris—the first was when he surrendered to Gen. Philippe Leclerc; of Pierpont Morgan, who pinched one of two bottles of 1788 brandy and left a blank check in exchange. Mr. Terrail said he returned the check but never got the bottle back. The other bottle he presented to Queen Elizabeth, then a princess in 1948. "Oh! That's for Dad," she said.

Other anecdotes from his book: Paul Claudel, who hated André Gide, once told his son when they brought in the *omelette flambée:* "See, that's how Gide will burn in hell." And Sacha Guitry asked the waiter: "Call me *maitre.*"

As for Orson Welles, he paid the Tour that memorable if sad tribute: "There's more truth in a *canard au sang,*" he said, "than in the eyes of a woman."



Claude Terrail and Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Chaplin

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Is It Outmoded?

What Fidelity Means To Today's Youth

By Enid Nemy

"I have been faithful to thee, Cynara! in my fashion."
—Ernest Dowson, 1867-1900.

NEW YORK (NYT).—The concept of fidelity, whether it be in a nonlegalized relationship or in marriage, is being increasingly questioned by many young adults. To some of this avant-garde group, the word itself is an anachronism.

"It's a funny word," said Susan Evans, a 21-year-old musician. "Relationships should be open."

"I don't think it's realistic," said Christopher Cahan, a 20-year-old sophomore at Sarah Lawrence College.

"People have a natural inclination to see and be involved with as many people as possible."

To a number of these young men and women, a closed one-to-one relationship is almost automatically equated with jealousy and possessiveness, emotions they both reject and fear.

"What they are trying to say is that people are free spirits and shouldn't be pinned down," said Dr. Everett Dulit, a psychiatrist whose specialty is adolescents and young adults.

"Many young people, in a way that one can only respect and admire, react very negatively to the notion of people being possessive about other people... they feel it as loving gone wrong, like pinning down butterflies or picking wild flowers."

Dr. Dulit, who is associated with the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and others who have dealt with the subject professionally noted, however, that despite the emergence of new social patterns, the majority of young people today "are in no fundamental way different from young people 10, 20 and 30 years ago."

"There's a wide variation still as to what they think about fidelity and what it means to them," said Dr. Robert E. Gould.

"There's certainly more openness to more sexual experiences ... they seem to be more willing to allow for more varied sexual experiences and still remain a couple, or devoted to one another."

There are, even within the subset of young people who consider fidelity old-fashioned, degrees of tolerance. A percentage cannot conceive of a timeless one-to-one relationship. A somewhat greater number can visualize an open but still serious relationship before marriage but would accept, and indeed expect, traditional mores once married.

The attitude to marriage, too, is ambivalent. Even among the free-thinkers, marriage is, for many, the ultimate plan, if not ideal. Others would marry only if a child were involved, and a small group considered marriage unnecessary under any circumstances.

To the majority, fidelity and faithfulness had an implicit sexual meaning. Because many believed that "the mystique built around sex is really trivial," adherence to the premise became both unimportant and meaningless.

"I don't think physical infidelity is all that important," said Marie Gewirtz, a 21-year-old junior at Lone Mountain College in San Francisco.

Miss Gewirtz, who plans to study at Oxford University this fall, and who said she believed in marriage, considered "honesty" the key word.

"The thing I would object to most would be dishonesty... intellectually, I would appreciate the fact if a man were honest with me about another relationship... it would probably hurt me if I were very attached to him but I would try to understand."

Jennifer Prill, a 21-year-old senior at Hollins College in Roanoke, Va., thought that fidelity was "not necessarily important as long as there is some kind of agreement beforehand and it is mutual."

"It's important for people to love other people," she said. "If sex happens to be one way they want to communicate their love, I think that's all right ... to me, the important thing is the freedom not to put regulations on relationships.

"If I were married, I wouldn't mind my husband having another relationship as long as it didn't jeopardize ours. Intellectually, I think I could handle it and I would hope he would apply the same standards to me."



NYT.

Susan Luck
...pangs likely.



NYT.

Charles Ensler
...no possessiveness.

Distressing Notion

The notion of fidelity as an obligation or a binding rule distressed Jim Lucas, a tutor in mathematics and science.

"Persons shouldn't have to be faithful just because it is required of them," said the 27-year-old former student of the California Institute of Technology.

"I consider it unlikely that I'd ever ask or demand sexual fidelity of a girl, and I wouldn't expect her to demand it of me," he said. "On the other hand, if two people are sufficiently happy together, there shouldn't be any trouble."

"It's like nonsense to make someone feel obligated," Miss Evans said. "It should be a matter of wanting and desiring ... if people live together and are happy, that's the whole thing. They should care enough about each other not to have too much extracurricular activity."

If a man with whom she was involved "was getting something out of another relationship, I should want that ... it would make our relationship better," she said.

Her hope, she added, was that she would never be jealous or possessive "but you don't really know about jealousy until you get into a situation."

Her reaction was echoed by Susan Lucks, a 23-year-old dancer and artist.

"I couldn't defend feelings of jealousy and possessiveness ... and I'd try to surmount them," she said. "But I'd probably have pangs."

She did, she said, "tend to believe in a more open type of marriage in terms of sexual morality.

"I think it's possible that one person couldn't fulfill every need for another person ... but by the time it happened, I might change."

For Charles Ensler, a good relationship depended on an initial understanding that "you aren't her only love and she isn't yours."

"Possessiveness can't enter into it," said Mr. Ensler, a 25-year-old graduate of Boston University who is now with R. H. Siegel & Co., a real estate brokerage consulting firm.

"If I found that possessiveness did enter into it, I'd redefine the relationship with her, and if that didn't work it would indicate we didn't communicate."

A Difference

The philosophy of Karen Cronin that, despite the new morality, there was and should be a difference in attitude between relationships and marriage was common to many.

"If I went into a marriage saying that I was going to have affairs with other people, I might as well stay single," she said. "There's a lot of talk but I think basically that a lot of us consider marriage a very sacred thing."

Miss Cronin, 25, an administrative assistant to a vice-president at Germaine Monteil Cosmetiques Inc., did not consider that a relationship entailed the same kind of commitment.

"There is no technical commitment to one person until an engagement or a marriage," she said. "If I found that a friend of mine wanted to have another relationship, I might swallow hard."

A more conservative viewpoint was expressed by Steven Shak, a 22-year-old senior at Amherst.

"If the girl I loved went off and had an affair with someone else, part of what that would be saying would be a certain lack of caring for me," he said. "But I could have a relationship or marry a girl who believed differently ... sometimes the loves one has are fairly nourational ... generally I would hope for fidelity and I would plan to be faithful because I would hope that one recognizes as one gets older that you can't have everything."

"There is a healthy attempt among a number of the young to try to be more open, more sharing, more receptive," said Dr. Gould, who is associated with New York University-Bellevue Medical Center and has a private psychiatric practice. "Intellectually, they are fighting some of the traditional patterns, but emotionally, sometimes they can't get over what they have been taught.

"They are too knowledgeable, too cynical and have seen too much to believe that marriages are made in heaven, or that there is only one person for any person ... but also sometimes they really want, or would like to believe, that belief dies hard."

Waverley Root:

The Cantaloupe Was a Muskmelon

Women are ethereal beings,
subsisting entirely on
chocolate marshmallow nut
sundaes and cantaloupe.
But they open up a package of
cigarettes like a lioness
opening up an antelope.

WHEN Ogden Nash committed these lines, the cantaloupe he had in mind was probably what was always called cantaloupe when it appeared on the family table in my youth, and what we referred to alternatively as muskmelon, of which the cantaloupe is only one variety. This was a small (two to four pounds) usually round (but sometimes oval) muskmelon with a heavily netted green skin and orange flesh, with the seeds, entangled in a confusion of glutinous fibers, occupying a spherical cavity in the center.

In Kenya the name is applied to a very similar melon, more likely to be oval than round, with the peculiarity that the seed cavity, aligned with the long axis of the fruit, is divided into two halves by a ridge of flesh bisecting its center.

Botanically speaking, both my family and the Kenyans are wrong; what both call a cantaloupe is not *Cucumis melo cantalupensis,* but *Cucumis melo reticulatus,* the netted muskmelon (the embroidered melon, the French call it).

Papal Villa

The name cantaloupe comes from the papal villa of Cantelupo (which means "wolf song") near Rome, where the apple-sized melon the ancient Romans knew was developed into today's larger fruit. The "Dictionnaire de l'Académie des Gastronomes" says that it was the popes who imported it into France when they abandoned Rome for Avignon, but this seems unlikely, for the popes went to France in 1309, and the word *cantaloup* first appeared in French only in 1781.

Whenever it arrived in France, the true cantaloupe seems to have reached its highest point in the area of Provence around Cavaillon, reputed to produce the best melons in France. There is evidence of this in the town archives, where it is recorded in the minutes of the municipal council that it considered on Nov. 13, 1864, a letter from Alexandre Dumas (who spelled the name of the fruit *cantalou*) which read: "As soon as I received your letter, I hastened to instruct my bookseller ... to send you the two or three hundred volumes of my works which have already appeared, and, as others appear, to send them to you; I am only too happy to respond to the great honor you are doing me ... If the city and the authorities of Cavaillon appreciate my books, I wish that in exchange for my 300 or 400 volumes [Dumas at the age of 61 expected to produce another 100 books! True, he had a diligent stable of ghostwriters] a municipal decree would assure me twelve melons a year for life, for which, of course, I would pay the shipping expenses."

Rated High

It is not on record what inspired Dumas's original letter, nor whether the municipal council considered the author's 300 to 400 books a reasonable equivalent for 72 melons (since he lived six years longer), but perhaps they did not. After all, as important a personage as the president of France rated them very high when, speaking in Provençal at Cavaillon, he said, *"Aquest meloun es un régali. Es lou rei di melouns."* ("This melon is a rare treat. It is the king of melons.")

The Cavaillon cantaloupe, shaped like a small football, does not have a netted rind. The skin carries a pattern which looks as though someone had written on it in an unknown alphabet (it has been variously described as resembling Chinese or Arabic), which has caused it to be called *escrich* (written on) in Provençal. The flesh is a dark orange, very sweet and juicy. Other varieties of the true cantaloupe have a smooth skin, or a warty skin, or show well-marked ribs, but are not netted.

Perishable

They will keep several days, but are nevertheless perishable. The most perishable of all, however, are the netted muskmelons, the "cantaloupes" of my boyhood; but they are widely grown for the table because they are the sweetest. Since there is considerable loss from spoilage during the time it takes to get the melons from the vine to the consumer, the grower is tempted to pick them before they are ripe; but the melon is then less perfumed and is likely to remain hard. The best melon is the one which has been allowed to ripen fully on the vine.

Provided a bit of the stem is left on the fruit, it is easy to tell if you are getting a vine-ripened melon. This type develops a little crack near where stem meets fruit and when it forms a complete circuit around the stem, the melon has completed its ripening, and its sugar content will increase no more. Apply a little pressure and it breaks off evenly along this separation fissure. If the bit of stem which remains shows a regular circular ridge (what the French call "the crown") with no sign of torn tissue in stem or fruit, it was picked at the right moment. If it looks as if the fruit has been wrenched unevenly from the stem or has been cut off with scissors, then it was unripe when picked and cannot be expected to be at its best.

Music in Italy

Commemorating Giordano in Naples

By William Weaver

NAPLES (IHT).—The Italian composer Umberto Giordano died 25 years ago, but his two most famous operas—still popular in this country—date from the 1890s: "Andrea Chenier" and "Fedora." Like Mascagni and Leoncavallo, he tasted success early, and his subsequent career was a long decline, ending in a silence that preceded his death by almost two decades. To commemorate the quarter-century of Giordano's death, the Teatro San Carlo in Naples has revived the composer's next-to-last opera, "La Cena delle Beffe," first performed at La Scala in 1924, with a starry cast under the baton of Arturo Toscanini.

That premiere was a success, and the opera was quickly staged in leading theaters all over the world (including the Metropolitan). After a short period, however, it virtually disappeared from the repertory. This current Neapolitan revival helps explain both the initial triumph and the subsequent neglect. The opera is a faithful setting of a play by Sem Benelli, which was translated into English as "The Jest" and was a popular vehicle for the Barrymores, among other stage idols of two generations ago. In 1924, when the opera was given, the original play was still fresh in many minds. And the play had been considered very daring in its time: The heroine, if she can be called that, is a courtesan who, in the story's brief course, goes to bed with three men. The second act begins at dawn, after a night of love, which she describes in poetic, but—for those dear old days—fairly explicit terms. There is also a great deal of violence, again shrouded (and hence excused) by poetry. Pretty bad poetry, in fact, but no worse than that of many other verse-plays and operas.

Giordano was occasionally capable of writing an inspired tune (take "Amor ti vieta" in "Fedora" for example), and when he wasn't inspired, he was at least a sound, journeyman musician. There is little inspiration in the four short acts of "La Cena delle Beffe," but the time slips past pleasantly enough. The opera's long absence may, at first, be explained by Benelli's anti-Fascism, which caused his plays to be ostracized and probably affected Giordano's setting of his most famous drama. More recently, the general reaction against verismo opera, in these years of enthusiastic bel canto revival, probably took its toll.

In fact, while, following Callas, many singers have rediscovered—at least to some extent—the art of bel canto singing, the verismo style of singing is out of fashion. That full-bodied, yet sweet production (one thinks of recordings by Beniamino Gigli), that robust conviction seems to have gone. The Naples cast this week (soprano Marcella Pobbe, tenor Gastone Limarilli, baritone Anselmo Colzani) belted out a lot of loud, but ugly sound; to speak of "style" would be impossible. And in spite of their emphatic behavior, they seemed to have little conviction. The conductor, Elio Boncompagni, obviously had more real feeling for the score and drew good playing from the San Carlo orchestra.

The sets were in the solid, sensible warehouse tradition. The staging—uninventive, but also not irritating—was in the hands of Amedeo Nazzari, a well-known actor who played in a memorable film of the Benelli play some years ago.

Karajan Calls For Cooperation In Opera World

SALZBURG, Austria, April 16 (UPI).—Herbert von Karajan, chief conductor of the West Berlin Philharmonic, called on the world's leading opera houses today to coordinate their productions to halt what many call the decline of the opera.

"Such cooperation is the only way to guarantee top performances," Mr. Karajan told a news conference on the second day of his annual Easter festival of music here.

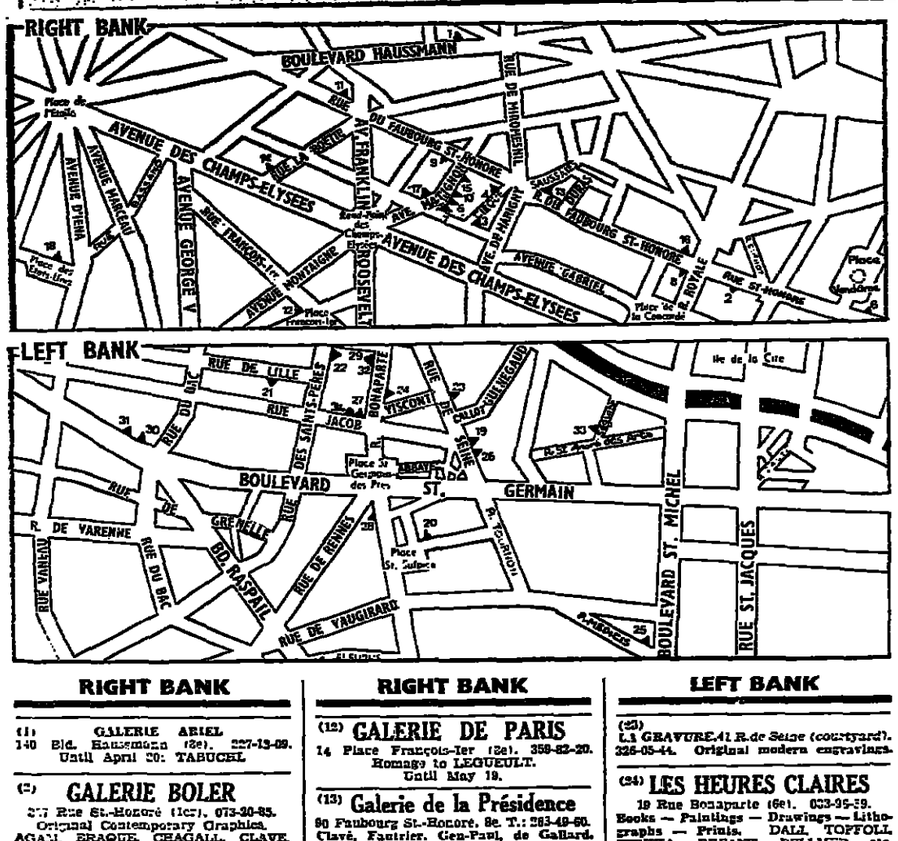
Many professional critics have complained of a decline in the quality of modern opera production. And opera fans stand frequently outside the Vienna State Opera protesting what they call inferior productions.

Mr. Karajan said, "The number of top singers is limited and therefore should be used more efficiently in the future."

Mr. Karajan said that the leading opera houses—he mentioned Vienna, Hamburg, Paris, Milan, West Berlin—should limit themselves to one or two productions a year, rather than the present six or eight.

Mr. Karajan said that it was a waste of talent and quality if, for example, the world's best tenor sang in a production in Paris while the world's best soprano was performing in the same opera in Vienna. All the best singers should appear in one production which should travel.

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Japan Payments Deficit Sets Record

TOKYO, April 16 (AP-DJ).—Japan's balance of payments recorded a record deficit of $1.09 billion in March, the last month of the country's 1972 fiscal year, compared with an $894 million surplus in February and a $118 million surplus a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said today in a provisional accounting.

For fiscal 1972, the overall balance-of-payments surplus dipped to $3.96 billion from $8.04 billion a year earlier.

The huge March deficit was a highly unusual event. Except for January, which normally shows a net outflow for seasonal reasons, last month was the first time Japan has run an overall deficit since March 1970, when a $78 million deficit was recorded.

The ministry attributed the record monthly net outflow to a combination of factors: The trade balance narrowed sharply, in part reflecting a $320 million emergency purchase of enriched uranium from the United States; the outflow of long-term capital continued at a very substantial pace; the deficit on invisible trade transactions returned to a more normal level after showing a very small net outflow in February, and the short-term capital plus errors and omissions account swung into substantial deficit from a surplus position in February and a relatively small deficit a year earlier.

The sharp contraction in the fiscal 1972 payments surplus was attributable almost entirely to a massive increase in the outflow of long-term capital.

The March trade surplus fell to $330 million from $758 million in February and from $887 million on a year earlier.

Exports totaled $2.93 billion, up 3 percent in dollar terms and up 4 percent when expressed in yen from the respective year-earlier totals. The different growth rates reflect the effects of the upward movement in the yen's parity.

Imports were listed as $2.61 billion last month, up 64 percent from March 1972. If the uranium purchase is excluded, the growth rate becomes 44 percent.

This compares with rates of 1 percent in February and 31.6 percent in January, all compared with a year earlier.

For all of fiscal 1972, there was a trade surplus of $8.39 billion, down slightly from the $8.42 billion in 1971. Exports rose 20 percent to a record $29.47 billion while imports advanced 30 percent to a record $21.1 billion.

The services and transfer accounts, which are combined in the provisional totals, registered a deficit of $260 million in March, down from $299 million a year earlier.

This total, when combined with the trade account, yields the current-account balance, which showed a $60 million surplus in March, the smallest, excluding the month of January, since May 1970. The current account recorded a surplus of $709 million in February and a surplus of $588 million in March 1972.

The current account is usually regarded as the best measure of the fundamental strength of a nation's currency and the sharp March deterioration helps to explain the yen's recent relatively weak performance on the Tokyo foreign exchange market.

The fiscal 1972 services and transfer accounts showed a deficit of $2.12 billion, little changed from the year-earlier deficit of $2.1 billion. The current-account balance was in surplus by $6.27 billion, down slightly from the year-earlier's $6.32 billion.

The long-term capital account registered a net outflow of $790 million in March, compared with a $633 million outflow in February and $368 million a year earlier.

The ministry said that although Japanese investment in foreign securities dwindled in March, direct overseas investment rose and the extension of long-term credits also expanded. At the same time, a net $10 million worth of foreign-owned long-term capital flowed out of Japan, mainly reflecting sales of Japanese securities.

In fiscal 1973, the net outflow swelled to $5.92 billion from $1.65 billion a year earlier.

Japanese Investments Up Sharply From Low Level

TOKYO, April 16 (NYT).—Japan's direct foreign investment is rising sharply, and Nomura Research Institute, a "think tank" affiliated with Nomura Securities Co., cites these reasons to explain why Japanese concerns were jumping into foreign investment:

- Two yen revaluations have made it overly expensive for industries to manufacture in Japan for export, spurring them to set up plants elsewhere.
- The scarcity of suitable land, plus the high cost of land and electricity, have made it difficult for certain industries such as oil and aluminum refining to expand at home.
- The rising cost of Japanese labor—wages rose an average 15 percent in 1972—spurred companies here to take advantage of cheaper manpower abroad, mainly in Southeast Asia.
- Investing in countries abundant in natural resources and sending the finished products to Japan seems wiser than continuing to invest in Japan, where the shortage of resources is increasingly conspicuous.

"Despite the recent increase of direct investment in the United States and other advanced nations," said the report, "Japanese firms' investment abroad is still much greater in Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Brazil. This is not only because of the cheap labor but also to diversify export bases of Japanese firms."

Electronics and textiles, particularly synthetic fabrics, are the major elements in the new investment, followed by cotton fabrics, automobiles, nonmetallic minerals and paper.

"With the large amount of foreign exchange reserves Japan has recently acquired," the report said, "the government changed its policy from suppression of investment abroad to encouragement. It is not that Japanese overseas investment has increased abnormally, but that it was too small before."

German Prices Seen Rising At Quicker Rate This Year

From Wire Dispatches

BONN, April 16.—Despite revaluation of the deutsche mark, the price uptrend in West Germany will accelerate this year, the working committee of the German research institutes of economic sciences said today.

The committee noted that the goal of the government to achieve a "turnaround in the upward trend of prices" will not be reached despite the latest economic and monetary measures.

Acceleration of price increases will be caused by higher import prices, higher unit production costs and attempts by companies to hold or increase their earnings margins, with growing demand making a careful price policy unnecessary, the committee said.

Substantial price increases can be expected in most consumer sectors, especially in services, the committee said. It added that only in foods could slower price growth be expected due to an expected output increase.

This will limit the rise in the overall consumer price index to 6.5 percent, on a yearly basis, in the second half of 1973, compared with a 7 percent rate in the first half, the committee said.

The institutes urged the government to curb grants on credit and impose a surtax to combat inflation.

They also called for a cut in public expenditures and a lowering of import tariffs within the Common Market to help slow the inflationary spiral.

Rising order inflows, especially for exports, have caused companies to raise their sales estimates. This has also positively influenced capital spending plans so that the 1972 capital spending volume should be exceeded by 8 or 9 percent this year, the committee said.

It also expects private consumption to rise more rapidly due to the 11.4 percent increase in pension payments planned for mid-year as well as to larger wage hikes that will lead to a rise in spendable income.

Gross wage and salary increases of nearly 13 percent over last year's levels can be expected, the committee said.

The "real" gross national product—minus the effects of inflation—will probably be about 6 percent higher in 1973 than in 1972.

The institute also forecast that price inflation in the Western world was likely to accelerate further this year.

The five research bodies—based in Hamburg, Munich, Essen, Kiel and West Berlin—said consumer prices in Western Europe would rise in 1973 by an average of 7.5 percent, compared with an increase of 6.3 percent in 1972.

Eurodollars

April 16, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	7	7 1/4	— 3/8
One Month	7 15/16	8 1/16	+ 3/16
3 Months	7 13/16	7 15/16	— 1/8
6 Months	8	8 1/8	— 1/8
One Year	8	8 1/8	— 1/8

European Gold Markets

April 16, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	69.60	69.20	— 0.70
Zurich	69.125	69.375	— 0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	69.99	69.23	— 0.76

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Data to Show U.S. Economy Overheating

GNP Seen Rising At 14% Annual Rate

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP-DJ).—Government statistics to be released this week are expected to show the booming U.S. economy is dangerously overheating.

A Commerce Department report scheduled for release Thursday, government officials disclosed privately, will show the economy grew at an unexpectedly swift pace in the first quarter as price increases bloated the nation's gross national product (GNP).

The GNP report, officials indicated, is expected to show the economy grew at a whopping 14 percent annual rate in the first quarter, with about half the advance accounted for by an upsurge in the GNP price index. That is a much more explosive gain than the administration has predicted, or even wants. The President's Council of Economic Advisers has forecast the GNP will grow in 1973 nearly 10 percent, with 6 3/4 percent of it a "real" gain in physical output and about 3 percent accounted for by inflation.

The sharp percentage gain for the first quarter indicates the economy's output surged a record $40 billion or more in the past three months, to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of about $1,235 billion. Until recently, government and private economists had been projecting an advance of about $35 billion, but a surge in consumer spending, among other things, prompted the upward revision.

"The increase could be above $41 billion or $42 billion, but frankly we're afraid to imagine that big a jump," a government economist said.

A $40 billion gain would mark another major acceleration in the economy's growth. In last year's fourth quarter, the GNP rose a robust $30.9 billion, following a $24.6 billion advance in the third quarter.

On a percentage basis, the first-quarter jump comes close to matching the sharpest rise since the Korean war inflationary period of 1951. The GNP rose at a 14.3 percent annual rate in the first quarter of 1971, an aberration caused by the economy's rebound from the long strike in late 1970 against General Motors. That was the sharpest GNP quarterly gain since a 14.7 percent advance in early 1951.

The implications of the first-quarter surge are far-reaching. On the plus side, government officials indicate the robust growth, which generates higher federal tax collections, should cut the current fiscal year's budget deficit below official forecasts. Analysts figure the deficit for the year ending June 30 should be "several" billion dollars smaller than the officially predicted $24.8 billion. "The deficit could be $4 billion to $5 billion lower than the government forecast," an official said.

But on the negative side, federal economists fear the surge indicates the economy is overheating—growing at an unsustainable and inflationary rate. "We could be going from a boom year in 1973 to a bust next year," an analyst commented.

Some government economists suggest the overly robust first-quarter growth may force the administration to reappraise its economic strategy for 1973. They believe administration policymakers will have to consider new steps to cool the economy—ranging from tightening of Phase 3 wage-price controls to further strictures on government spending.



Carl H. Hahn

People In Business

Carl H. Hahn, former sales manager of Volkswagenwerk, has been appointed chairman of the management board of Continental Gummi-Werke AG.

* * *

RCA International Ltd. has promoted **William F. Wright jr.** to staff vice-president of licensing for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He was formerly licensing representative in France and the United Kingdom and will remain based in Paris.

* * *

At Firestone Portuguesa, **Cesar J. Balmaseda** has been named managing director, after previously serving in that position at Firestone's Venezuela subsidiary.

* * *

Raymond Poncet, vice-president of Shell Française, has been appointed president of Sté Maritime Shell, the company's transportation unit.

* * *

First National City Bank has announced a number of promotions and senior assignments in its European network. **Federico Pepe** has been named a vice-president in Italy, and **François de Rancourt** was named resident vice-president for corporate banking activities in France. In Germany, **Hans Peter Koesler** has been named resident vice-president in Hamburg while **Gunter Greiner** and **Wilfried Scheele** have attained the same rank in Stuttgart and Frankfurt, respectively.

Swiss Put Curbs On Loans Abroad In Inflation Fight

From Wire Dispatches

BERN, April 16.—The Swiss government, in a new effort to check inflation, today drastically curbed borrowing abroad by individuals and companies located here by reducing the ceiling for free capital imports from one million to 50,000 francs a year (or from about $200,000 to $15,000).

A Finance Ministry spokesman explained the move had become necessary because a "grey capital market" fed by imports had interfered with the government's tight money policies.

The new measure is effective immediately. However, capital imports which are not exchanged into Swiss francs and are used for financing operations abroad are not affected. For these, the limit remains at the equivalent of one million francs.

The new ceiling means foreign borrowing exceeding 50,000 francs has to be authorized by the government. The free limit of 50,000 francs can only be used once.

Chrysler Net Up 151% On a 32% Rise in Sales

DETROIT, April 16 (Reuters).—Profits soared 151 percent in the first three months of the year, Chrysler Corp. reported today, while sales gained 31.3 percent.

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	2,900.0	2,200.0
Profits (millions)	89.8	35.8
Per Share	1.71	0.70

But the company complained that it was unable to recover fully the added costs of labor and materials. Costs resulting from inflation have risen sharply in spite of the price increases it has put into effect, it said, adding that the unrecovered costs averaged $150 per domestic vehicle.

Sales outside North America were a record $698.6 million, 25.1 percent over the 1972 period. Operating results outside the United States "improved substantially" over last year, due principally to higher sales and increased efficiency, the company said. Sales in the 1972 quarter were hurt by lengthy work stoppages at its U.K. operations.

Despite a 17.5 percent increase in domestic sales, Chrysler said its share of the U.S. market faded slightly to 17.1 from 17.3 percent in the 1972 quarter.

The company added that the outlook for the rest of the year is excellent.

Du Pont Net Gains

WILMINGTON, Del., April 16.—Du Pont earnings climbed 39.4 percent in the first quarter, the giant chemical company reported today.

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	1,248.0	1,044.0
Profits (millions)	138.0	99.0
Per Share	2.84	2.04

The results were a shade better than company officials had predicted last week, when they estimated per share income at $2.80.

Sales, registering a 19.5 percent increase, were at a record high and the company reiterated that "the outlook for the remainder of the year suggests that this will almost certainly be a record year" for the company.

Company Reports

American Cyanamid

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	356.6	323.6
Profits (millions)	29.94	24.72
Per Share	0.62	0.51

BankAmerica

First Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions) A	47.38	41.85
Per Share A	0.69	0.61
Profits (millions) B	48.65	44.45
Per Share B	0.71	0.64

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Chase Manhattan

First Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions) A	40.1	36.4
Per Share A	1.36	1.14
Profits (millions) B	39.3	37.5
Per Share B	1.23	1.18

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Clark Equipment

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	264.2	208.4
Profits (millions)	14.27	9.48
Per Share	1.06	0.70

Continental Can

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	565.5	504.0
Profits (millions)	16.42	12.49
Per Share	0.56	0.43

Colt Industries

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	208.1	164.5
Profits (millions)	5.65	3.04
Per Share	0.69	0.29

Evans Products

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	230.2	164.5
Profits (millions)	4.15	3.32
Per Share	0.24	0.19

Kidde (Walter)

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	232.6	188.8
Profits (millions)	9.09	7.56
Per Share	0.85	0.68
Per Share (Diluted)	0.81	0.65

Libbey-Owens-Ford

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	175.6	150.9
Profits (millions)	18.77	14.0
Per Share	1.57	1.13

Nat'l Cash Register

First Quarter	1973	1972*
Revenue (millions)	367.4	326.8
Profits (millions)	7.46	—6.01
Per Share	0.32	—0.27

* Restated.

Mead

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	308.0	269.1
Profits (millions)	7.98	4.44
Per Share	0.37	0.14

Merck

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	261.62	228.15
Profits (millions)	39.1	34.4
Per Share	0.53	0.46

Pfizer

First Quarter	1973	1972*
Revenue (millions)	260.8	249.7
Profits (millions)	28.04	23.45
Per Share	0.41	0.34

* Restated.

Ralston Purina

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	570.8	443.4
Profits (millions)	18.29	15.27
Per Share	0.53	0.46
Six Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,087.1	894.6
Profits (millions)	37.45	31.93
Per Share	1.08	0.97

Time Inc.

First Quarter	1973	1972*
Revenue (millions)	124.4	114.9
Profits (millions)	5.3	4.2
Per Share	0.73	0.58

* Restated.

Uniroyal

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	434.0	428.0
Profits (millions)	13.4	11.3
Per Share	0.45	0.37

Wells Fargo

First Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions) A	10.26	8.12
Per Share A	0.52	0.44
Profits (millions) B	10.27	8.27
Per Share B	0.52	0.45

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Zenith

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	221.3	181.7
Profits (millions)	16.0	10.1
Per Share	0.84	0.53

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ) — The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

April 16, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. (8 per £)	2.4013	2.4231	— 4.74
Belg. fr. (A)	39.43	39.285	
Belg. fr. (B)	40.045	40.025	+11.73
Deutsche mark	2.6225	2.6353	+13.76
Danish krone	6.1985	6.203	+12.32
Escudo	25.75	25.75	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.5525	4.5275	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.551	4.5465	+12.24
Guilder	2.947	2.943	+16.63
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A)	585.0	589.0	
Lira (B)	586.75	586.5	— 0.91
Peseta	57.015	56.915	
Schilling	20.675	20.615	+12.77
Sw krona	4.5105	4.54	+ 6.56
Swiss franc	3.2365	3.2345	+18.62
Yen	265.45	265.65	+15.99

A: Free. B: Commercial.
* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

British Steel Ups Prices

LONDON, April 16 (AP-DJ).—British Steel Corp. (BSC) announced today it would increase steel product prices April 30 an estimated average 9.5 percent.

U.S. to Adopt Dual Prime Rate

WASHINGTON, April 16 (Reuters).—The Committee on Interest and Dividends said that commercial banks' prime lending rate charged to large corporate customers could now fluctuate according to market rates, but increases should be made in moderate steps in order to avoid disruptive market effects.

The committee said rates charged by a commercial bank to small business and farm borrowers should remain at levels no higher than those prevailing today unless an increase can be fully justified by increases in costs.

NYSE Fails To Hold Gain, Volume Falls

Concern Over Inflation, Southeast Asia Blamed

NEW YORK, April 16 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange inched higher in the opening minutes of trading today, but reversed course after about an hour and continued in slow retreat the rest of the day. Turnover was light.

Analysts blamed the turnaround on a resumption of the profit-taking that first materialized last Thursday, and on worry about inflationary pressures in the economy.

Also dampening market sentiment a bit was the announcement that the United States had resumed bombing operations over Laos, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.63 to 956.73.

Turnover eased to a light 11.35 million shares, down from 14.39 million shares on Friday.

MGIC Investment fell 1 5/8 to 64 3/8 following a sell recommendation in a brokerage house report.

Franklin Stores fell 1 1/2 to 26. It agreed to a tender for 65 percent of its shares from Slater, Walker of America at $21 each. Management and principal Franklin shareholders control about 45 percent of the company's stock.

Other point-sized losers included Kresge, down 1 3/8 to 35; Sony, off 1 7/8 to 47 1/8; Penney, down 3 7/8 to 85 3/8; Louisiana Land, off 1 at 37; Clorox down 2 3/8 to 34 5/8, and Howard Johnson, off 1 1/2 to 23 1/4.

Chrysler dropped 3/4 to 33 7/8 despite sharply higher first-quarter earnings.

Among the weakest glamour shares were Burroughs, off 3 1/8 to 230 5/8; IBM, down 4 1/2 to 425 1/4; Xerox, off 2 to 151, and Superior Oil, down 9 at 358 1/2.

Natomas gained 4 1/8 to 47 5/8. It reported that earnings of 23 a share were possible in 1973 up sharply from $1.01 in 1972.

General Fireproofing gained 5/8 to 8 3/8; it expects first-quarter profit of about $175,000 against a loss of $65,000 a year earlier.

American General Insurance advanced 1 1/8 to 18 5/8. It plans to buy up to 2.55 million of its shares at $19.50 each.

Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing gained 7/8 to 11 1/2, after reporting first-quarter operating profit of $515,000 against year-earlier operating loss of $41,000.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed moderately lower in light trading. The index closed at 24.14, off 0.04.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW Contemplates U.S. Production

Volkswagenwerk is contemplating opening production lines in the United States in a bid to protect its vital export market there. A company spokesman says burgeoning inflation at home and the revaluation of the deutsche mark against the dollar are threatening to push VW out of the U.S. market, which accounts for about one-third of the automaker's export production. "The feasibility studies now underway could take a long, long time to complete," he says, adding that the aim of the new system will be to ship component parts for assembly there.

Petrofina Holding Merger Talks

Negotiations are under way for Petrofina to acquire Cie. d'Anvers, an Antwerp-based holding company whose portfolio includes about 8.5 percent of the shares of Petrofina and is the Belgian petroleum company's largest known shareholder. Cie. d'Anvers is held 34.1 percent by Imperial Continental Gas Association, a London-based holding company for various energy interests. Imperial is understood to have given its blessing to the consolidation, out of which it can be expected to increase its 3.33 percent direct holding in Petrofina. Sté. de Traction et d'Electricité, one of the major holdings of the Sté. Générale de Belgique group, owns 32.5 percent of Cie. d'Anvers. Separate negotiations are going on between Petrofina and Traction, with a view to the Sté. Générale unit receiving some Anvers holdings as part of the transaction.

Cockerill Sets 60-Franc Dividend

Directors of Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence are proposing a 60 Belgian franc dividend, after skipping their annual payout last year. But it is not clear when the big steelmaker would be able to distribute the sum to shareholders. The Belgian government has said that companies, like Cockerill, which receive state subsidies cannot pay dividends. After an enraged outcry from the financial community, the government softened its stand and said it would discuss the matter with Cockerill officials. These discussions will not take place until after the company's April 30 annual meeting. The company also reported that net income last year was 83 million francs (about $2.1 million) compared with zero profit in 1971. The dividend would be made possible by dipping into reserves of 191 million francs constituted in 1970. Sales grew to 44.52 billon francs from 37.44 billion, and raw steel output to 6.84 million metric tons from 5.78 million tons.

Japanese to Buy Soviet Crude Oil

Idemitsu Kosan of Japan has signed a contract with the Soviet government to purchase one million tons of crude oil from Tyumen in western Siberia. Idemitsu says the oil will be shipped to Japan by the end of 1973. The oil will be transported by freight cars from the Tyumen field to Nakhodka on the Sea of Japan. They declined to disclose further details. The Soviet Union reportedly plans to provide Japan with a regular supply of oil after a 4,137-mile pipeline linking Nakhodka and Tyumen is constructed in 1978. Japan is expected to extend about $1.2 billion in bank loans to the Soviet Union to finance the project in return for an agreement to receive 750 million tons of crude oil over a 20-year period.

Amax Acquires Banner Mining

Shareholders of Banner Mining have approved the company's acquisition by American Metal Climax in an exchange of shares valued at $92.5 million. Under the arrangement, which will enable Amax to enter the copper mining business, each Banner holder will get a share of Amax preferred stock in exchange for 7.2699 shares of Banner common. Shareholders of Tintic Standard Mining, which owns 11.3 percent of Banner, also voted to approve the acquisition, under which they will get a total of $11.5 million in Amax shares. Banner's assets are mining properties in Arizona that are leased to Anaconda Co., which is planning to further develop the properties in a joint venture with Amax.

Rowntree Mackintosh Earnings Climb 36.6%

LONDON, April 16 (AP-DJ).—Rowntree Mackintosh earnings climbed 36.6 percent in 1972 on a 23.4 percent rise in sales, the food products firm reported today.

Profit totaled £6.642 million, or 18 pence a share, up from £4.861 million, or 13 pence, a year earlier.

Turnover was reported at £169.72 million, compared to £137.59 million.

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April 3, 1973

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 16, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$9.71
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.26
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.32
(w) Andrene Equity	Can.$5.41
(w) Apollo/Tempus/ Iss.pr.	SF103.43
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$94.48
(w) Asca Corporation	DM13.37
(r) Atlantic Invest.	$43.12
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$10.78
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.25
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF977.65
(d) Conbar	SF990.00
(d) Grobar	SF801.00
(d) Stockbar	SF1,021.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$6.63
(w) BtF Japan Fund	$12.08
— (w) BtF Trust S A.	$11.28
(w) BtF Income Fund	$10.18
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l	$56.96
(w) Browninvest	$21.34
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.03
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$15.31
(d) Can.Secur Growth Fd	Can.$5.84
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.04
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.22
(d) Capital Rentinvest.	LF998
(d) Carbico N.V. "C" Sh.	$139.70
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fnd	$969.23
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs	$9.31
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs	$12.10
(d) Convert Bond Fd.N.V.	$9.77
(r) Convert Sec N.V.	$792.16
CREDIT SUISSE:	
- (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds.	SF96.60
(d) C.S Fonds-Int'l	SF100.75
CREDIT SUISSE SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF172.50
(d) Intervalor	SF103.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF273.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$6.54
(w) D.G.C	$61.43*
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.38
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.40
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,164
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.11
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$11.89
- (w) Dr Offsh Com. Sh.	$9.53
— (w) Dr Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$60.92
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.47
FIDELITY:	
- (w) Fidelity Equital:a.	$11.33
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.53
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.51
(d) Fiducem	BF1,227
(d) Finance Union	$10.82
(w) First.Fund	$12.83
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.77
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$9.64
— (i) Austl Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.87
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$34.04
(d) First Security Cap Fd	$99.74
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$75.83
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$34.71
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,751
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF109.77
(d) Fonditalia	$12.49
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.(SUS)	$4.36
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$4.07
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.18
— (w) — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$3.36
(d) Fund of Nations	$9.31
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$9.45
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$23.87
(w) G.T Dollar Fund	Berm.$7.64
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l	$8.80
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$6.13
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV.	$4,991.00
(w) Bredged Investors	$10.661
(i) H.O.L.T Hobet	$31.79
(d) ICOFUND	$12.45
(w) INGROW	$23.34
(d) Interfix	SF391.80
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.37
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8 991
(w) Intermarket Fund	$123.57
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.01
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.11
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$43.58
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$11.21
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.45
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.14
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$53.39
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$17.08
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$50.60
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,890
(w) Keyfund	$8.64
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$11.61
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$20.22
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$20.67
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
— + (r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.	£1.00
— + (r) L&B-T Multi-way	SF500
— + (r) L&B-T IncomeFd	SF500
(w) Luxfund	$24.30
(r) Marlin Fund	$9.02
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.93
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.42
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$7.72
(w) N.A.M.F.	$102.53
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.45
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.28
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$13.01
(r) Olympic Cap Fed. Inc.	$2.93
(i) Opportunity Fund	$8.81
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund.	$30.84
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$9.47
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,178
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3 647
(d) Rentinvest	LF976
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$9.34
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.45
— (d) Global Fund	$7.53
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF73.10
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$6.47
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.95
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.06
— (d) Share Realty	$13.53
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$7.03
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.96
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.02
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.45
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.36
— (d) I.T.F	$10.34
(w) SMH I	DM101.50
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,432.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,214.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$13.38
(w) Stand. & Poor Int. Fd.	$206.13
(w) Star Fund	$8.49
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.10
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF458.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF100.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF118.16
(r) Talent Global Fund	$13.16
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	$41.78
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.65
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.18
TYNDALL GROUP:	
— †† (r) Overseas Fund	$1.62
— †† (r) Do. Accumulat.	$1.84
— †† (r) Overseas (Stg)	£12.60
— †† (r) Do. Accumulat.	£16.60
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF57.00
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF92.75
— (d) Convert-Invest.	—
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF171.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF120.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF97.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest.	SF109.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest.	SF455.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF277.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF169.00
UNION-INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM20.14
— (d) Europafonds	DM43.14
— (d) Unifonds	DM24.78
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.87
— (d) Unispecial I	DM71.50
(w) United Cap Inv. Fd.	$3.50
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.67
(w) Universal Sav Equity	Can.$5.31
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.46
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,648.15
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,547.66
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$535.87
(w) Worldwide Securities	$42.08
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,736.85
(w) Zodiac Commod Fund	$5.72
(w) Zodiac Fund	$6.10

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND

Société Anonyme

Siège social : 11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte

LUXEMBOURG

R.C. Luxembourg B 8735

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'assemblée générale extraordinaire qui se tiendra à Luxembourg, au siège social de la société, le mardi 24 avril 1973, à l'issue de l'assemblée générale ordinaire, convoquée à 15 h. 30, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant:

1) *Modification de l'article 5, alinéa 8, des statuts pour remplacer le texte actuel par le texte suivant:*
"Les actions sont nominatives ou au porteur, au choix de "l'actionnaire, sauf celles pour lesquelles la loi prescrit la "forme nominative."
2) Modification de l'article 10, alinéa 3, des statuts pour remplacer le texte actuel par le texte suivant:
"Toute action donne droit à une voix, sauf toutefois les "restrictions imposées par la loi et par les présents statuts. "Tout actionnaire peut se faire représenter aux assemblées "des actionnaires en désignant par écrit une autre personne "comme son mandataire."
3) Modification de l'article 11, alinéa 1er, des statuts pour remplacer le texte actuel par le texte suivant:
"Les actionnaires se réuniront sur convocation du Conseil "d'Administration ou du commissaire, à la suite d'un avis "énonçant l'ordre du jour, avis qui est envoyé par lettre "recommandée, au moins huit jours avant l'assemblée à tout "propriétaire d'actions nominatives, à son adresse portée au "registre des actions, et qui est en outre publié conformément "à la loi."
4) Modification de l'article 21 des statuts pour remplacer le *texte actuel par le texte suivant:*
"Le Conseil d'Administration pourra établir des réserves qu'il "jugera opportun d'instituer en dehors de la réserve légale. "Il devra constituer une réserve extraordinaire au moyen "des fonds touchés par la société *comme prime d'émission* "sur les titres émis par elle. Cette réserve extraordinaire "pourra être utilisée pour le paiement des actions de la "société que la société pourra racheter de ses actionnaires, "ou pour effectuer des prêts à la filiale de rachat ou pour "garantir les obligations de celle-ci.
"Elle sera également disponible pour amortir les pertes en "capital réalisées ou non ou pour faire des distributions aux "actionnaires, le tout conformément aux résolutions des "actionnaires en assemblée générale."
5) Modification de l'article 26 des statuts pour remplacer le *texte actuel par le texte suivant:*
"Il sera prélevé sur le bénéfice net annuel cinq pour cent "qui seront affectés à la réserve prévue par la loi. Ce prélèvement cessera d'être obligatoire lorsque la réserve aura "*atteint dix pour cent du capital social* tel qu'il est déterminé à l'article 5 ou du capital augmenté ou diminué ainsi "qu'il est prévu à l'article 7 des statuts.
"Le Conseil d'Administration recommendera l'usage à faire "du solde du bénéfice net *annuel et proposera la répartition* "de dividendes suivant qu'il le jugera conforme à l'objet et "aux buts de la société.
"Le solde du bénéfice net annuel pourra également être en "tout ou en partie porté à un *ou plusieurs comptes* de "réserves ou être reporté à l'exercice suivant. L'assemblée "pourra également incorporer ce solde et les réserves "existantes au capital et procéder soit à l'augmentation de "la valeur nominale des actions, soit à la distribution "d'actions gratuites, le tout moyennant les conditions exigées "par les statuts et par la loi en vue de l'augmentation du "capital social.
"Les dividendes déclarés pourront être payés en U.S. dollars "ou en toute autre monnaie, aux endroits et dates déterminés par le Conseil d'Administration. Dans le dernier cas, "*le Conseil d'Administration* fixera définitivement le taux "de change applicable pour la conversion des dividendes en "leur monnaie de paiement.
"Les actions de la société qui seront la propriété de la filiale "de rachat seront exclues du droit de toucher des *dividendes* "de la société."

Pour pouvoir assister à l'assemblée générale, les propriétaires de titres *au porteur* doivent, cinq jours francs au moins avant la date de l'assemblée, déposer leurs titres au siège social ou dans l'un des établissements ci-après:

BANQUE LAMBERT - LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANCA TOSCANA - FLORENCE.
CREDITO VARESINO - VARESE.
CREDITO ARTIGIANO - MILAN.
BANCA C. STEINHAUSLIN & CIE - FLORENCE.
BANCA S. PAOLO - BRESCIA.
BANCO LARIANO - COME.
BANCA DI VALLE CAMONICA-BRENO - BRESCIA.
BANCO S. SPIRITO - ROME.

Les propriétaires de titres nominatifs, qui désirent prendre part à l'assemblée générale, doivent, cinq jours francs au moins avant la date de celle-ci, aviser la société de ce qu'ils entendent se prévaloir de leurs titres en vue de l'assemblée.
Tous les points de l'ordre du jour requièrent un quorum de présence d'au moins la moitié du capital social et une majorité d'au moins les deux tiers des voix émises par les titulaires des actions présentes ou représentées à la réunion.

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 16.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.51½	*.37⅝
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.64	†.46
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.25	*.20
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	132.00	125.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton.	87-92	79.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	47-48	35-36
Lead spot, lb.	.16	.15½
Copper elec., lb.	60-.60¼	53½-¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	2.02½	1.81¾
Zinc, E St. L basis, lb.	.20½-½	.17-.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.259	1.56⅝
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	510.3	397.2

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 16, 1973

World sugar No. 11: May 9.08, July 8.65-76, Sept. 8.31-34, Oct. 8.15-17, March 7.86-90, May 7.72, July 7.62.

Wool: May 202.7 b, July 197.0 b, Oct. 192.0 b.

Cocoa: May 42.98, July 42.65, Sept. 41.55, Dec. 39.59, March 38.78, May 38.66, July 38.55.

Copper: May 68.35, July 67.15, Sept. 66.00, Oct. 65.60, Dec. 65.00, Jan. 64.65, March 64.00, May 63.40.

Orange juice: May 43.80, July 43.70, Sept. 44.35 b, Nov. 44.45 Jan. 45.85 b.

Potatoes: May 7.63, Nov. 3.54, March 4.05, April 4.40.

Silver: April 217.90 May 218.30, June 219.80, July 221.40, Sept. 224.30, Dec. 228.50, Jan. 229.80, March 232.60, May 235.20, July 237.70.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
May	47.50	48.25	47.10	47.50	—23
July	46.23	46.75	45.73	46.11	—11
Oct.	41.70	42.30	41.70	42.03	+40
Dec.	39.12	39.36	38.98	39.04	+19
March	39.30	39.43	39.07	b39.12	+12
May	39.25	39.35	39.25	b37.23	+18
July	—	—	—	b39.30	+20

b—bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	2.36½	2.41	2.35	2.40½	2.33¼
Jul	2.23	2.27¾	2.22	2.27½	2.21
Sep	2.21	2.26	2.20½	2.26	2.19¾
Dec	2.22½	2.26¼	2.22	2.26¼	2.20¾

CORN					
May	1.60½	1.61	1.59¾	1.60	1.59⅞
Jul	1.57¾	1.59½	1.57¾	1.58⅜	1.58⅛
Sep	1.57½	1.58½	1.57¼	1.57½	1.56½
Dec	1.54	1.56	1.54	1.55½	1.53⅝
Mar	1.58	1.57	1.57½	1.58	1.56⅝
May	1.59	1.63¼	1.59	1.60	1.58
SOYBEANS					
May	6.39	6.44¾	6.29	6.44½	6.33
Jul	6.10	6.19	6.04	6.18	6.08
Aug	5.80	5.90½	5.75¾	5.89½	5.77
Sep	4.90	4.94½	4.85	4.94½	4.87
Nov	4.22	4.29	4.20¼	4.27½	4.21
Jan	4.21	4.28	4.22	4.27½	4.20
Mar	4.24	4.33	4.21½	2.28¾	4.21
May	4.23	4.29¼	4.23	4.29¼	4.2a3
SOYBEAN OIL					
May	14.52	14.65	14.36	14.57	14.50
Jul	14.48	14.68	14.36	14.59	14.45
Aug	14.22	14.42	14.16	14.40	14.20
Sep	14.05	14.15	13.93	14.10	14.05
Oct	12.50	12.65	12.47	12.60	12.50
Dec	11.42	11.52	11.37	11.45	11.42
Jan	11.32	11.40	11.28	11.33	11.30
Mar	11.24	11.28	11.10	11.12	11.12
SOYBEAN MEAL					
May	209.60	209.60	206.50	209.60	204.60
Jul	204.70	204.70	201.00	204.70	199.7
Aug	200.50	200.50	196.50	200.50	196.
Sep	192.5	192.5	189.00	192.50	188.00
Oct	155.00	158.50	152.50	158.00	154.00
Dec	135.00	139.50	134.00	138.50	135.00
Jan	132.00	136.00	131.00	134.50	131.00
Mar	133.0	134.00	129.00	132.50	129.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Apr	44.52	45.20	44.52	45.00	44.40
Jun	42.90	43.40	42.90	43.10	42.80
Aug	42.95	43.22	42.80	42.95	42.72
Oct	42.55	42.75	42.30	42.60	42.30
Dec	42.75	43.05	42.75	42.80	42.67
Feb	42.85	43.25	42.85	42.95	42.85
Apr	43.10	43.25	a43.00	a43.00	42.85

Sales: April 1520; June 4620; Aug 1328; Oct 588; Dec 420; Feb 65; April 9.

SILVER					
Apr	224.50	224.50	216.50	216.50	223.50
Jun	225.30	227.20	217.50	218.70	225.70
Aug	228.50	230.10	221.20	221.70	228.90
Oct	232.00	233.10	224.00	224.70	231.90
Dec	234.50	235.10	227.00	227.20	234.90
Feb	237.30	238.80	229.00	230.50	237.60
Apr	240.20	241.00	233.00	233.00	239.90
Jun	242.60	243.20	233.50	235.50	242.40
SHELL EGGS					
Apr	41.50	42.35	41.50	a42.10	a41.40
May	39.75	39.20	38.65	39.10	38.63
Jun	41.70	41.70	41.20	41.35	41.10
Jul	45.80	46.00	45.55	45.60	45.10
Aug	—	—	—	n47.40	a47.40
Sep	42.60	42.65	42.00	42.45	41.80
Oct	48.75	48.75	a48.50	a48.50	48.75
Nov	50.25	50.25	49.25	49.25	49.20
Dec	51.10	51.10	50.80	50.80	50.60

Sales: April 24; May 924; June 57; July 15; Aug 0; Sep 210; Oct 13; Nov 18; Dec 8.

LIVE HOGS					
Apr	35.70	36.17	35.60	35.75	35.00
Jun	34.70	35.25	34.70	34.90	34.50
Jul	35.17	35.60	35.17	35.25	34.95
Aug	33.70	34.25	33.70	33.93	33.50
Oct	31.95	32.60	31	.95	32.40	31.85
Dec	32.25	32.60	32.15	32.50	31.80
Feb	32.55	b32.93	32.40	a32.50	32.20
Apr	33.40	30.85	30.30	30.85	30.25

Sales: April 777; June 1386; July 826; Aug 135; Oct 96; Dec 93; Feb 30; April 26.

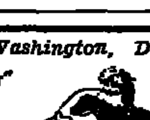
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
May	52.23	53.15	52.20	52.80	51.45
Jul	52.10	52.95	52.10	52.83	51.70
Aug	51.50	52.30	51.50	52.00	51.05
Feb	48.40	49.10	48.15	48.97	47.85
Mar	48.50	b48.70	48.00	a48.45	a47.40
May	—	—	—	a48.20	n47.50

Sales: May 1300; July 3023; Aug 1190; Feb 264; March 6; May 0.
Open Interest: May 3271; July 4285; Aug 2859 Feb 550; March 52; May 3.
b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

When in Washington, D.C.

"Our 27th year"

MEET ME AT



BLACKIE'S House of Beef.

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND

Société Anonyme

Siège social : 11 Bld Grande-Duchesse Charlotte

LUXEMBOURG

R.C. Luxembourg B 8735

AVIS DE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés par la présente d'assister à

l'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE DES ACTIONNAIRES

qui se tiendra au siège social, le 24 avril 1973, à 15 h 30.

ORDRE DU JOUR

1) Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire;
2) Approbation du bilan et du compte de profits et pertes au 31 décembre 1972;
3) Décharge aux administrateurs et au commissaire;
4) Nominations statutaires;
5) Divers.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée Générale de la société devra déposer ses actions au moins cinq jours avant l'Assemblée, aux guichets des banques suivantes:

—BANQUE LAMBERT - LUXEMBOURG S.A.
—BANCA TOSCANA - FLORENCE.
—CREDITO VARESINO - VARESE.
—CREDITO ARTIGIANO - MILAN.
—BANCA C. STEINHAUSLIN & CIE - FLORENCE.
—BANCA S. PAOLO - BRESCIA.
—BANCO LARIANO - COME.
—BANCA DI VALLE CAMONICA-BRENO - BRESCIA.
—BANCO S. SPIRITO - ROME.

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

NIPPON YUSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

NYK Line

established in Tokyo, Japan.

Introduction to the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

The undersigned announces that as from **Thursday, April 26, 1973,** there will be introduced *to trading* at the Amsterdam Stock Exchange **CONTINENTAL DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS (CDRs)** to bearer, representing shares of **NIPPON YUSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA (NYK Line),** established in Tokyo, Japan.

The said *CDRs* are issued by **Amsterdam Depositary Company N.V.,** established in Amsterdam. They are available representing 250 shares of Yen 50 par value each, of NYK *Line.*

The inclusion of these CDRs in the Official Pricelist of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange will be applied for.

The first price at which the CDRs will be traded on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange will be determined on the basis of the closing price of the shares of NYK Line at the Tokyo Stock Exchange on April 26, 1973.

The closing price per share of NYK Line at the Tokyo Stock Exchange on April 10, 1973 *amounted to Yen 254. Based hereon the value* of one CDR would be appr. Dfls. 725.—.

Copies of the Prospectus and of the Deposit Agreement, in Dutch and in English, may be obtained free of charge at the offices of the undersigned in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Amsterdam, April 16, 1973.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
80⅞	69¼	AbbtLb 1.20	25	27	76¾	76⅛	76⅝	
49⅝	40¼	ACF Ind2.40	13	19	44¾	44¼	44½—	⅛
17⅞	13¾	AcmeCiv .80	12	19	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
26	22½	AcmeMkt 1	22	21	23¼	23	23 —	¼
14⅜	12½	AdmE 1.15e		14	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
8½	6⅛	Ad Millis .20	31	8	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
34	18½	Addrsso .60	9	61	19¾	19	19¾+	½
18	11⅛	Admiral	5	37	11⅞	11½	11¾+	½
75⅝	61	AetnaLf 1.72	9	253	63⅝	62⅝	63⅛+	⅜
60⅛	54¼	AetnaLf pf 2		3	54⅝	54½	54⅝+	¼
31⅛	20⅛	AhmanHF	10	155	22¼	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
9	4⅜	Aileen Inc	17	18	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
78¼	68¼	Air Prd .20b	24	6	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	
18⅛	13½	Airco .80	9	61	14¼	14¼	14¼	
3⅝	2¼	AJ Industris	7	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31¼	27½	Akzona 1.10	13	6	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜—	⅛
17	15	Ala Gas1.10	8	5	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
37⅝	24⅛	Alaska Intrs	19	25	32¼	31½	31½—	½
29¾	16⅝	AlbertoC .32	12	24	17	16¼	16¼—	⅛
17⅜	13⅛	Albtsn .36a	11	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
27⅜	22⅞	AlcanAl .80	15	168	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	
10⅞	8½	AlcoStd .25	7	48	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	¼
42⅜	34⅞	AlconLb .16	60	85	42⅝	41¼	41½—	1¼
9⅛	4⅞	Alexdrs .10e	80	57	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
31⅞	27	AllanM 2.91e	10	27	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
14⅜	9¼	AllALfe .24	9	19	10¼	9⅞	10¼+	½
14½	10⅜	AllegCp .28e	10	22	11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
29⅞	23½	AllghLud 1	9	20	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
44⅛	39	AllgLud pf 3		3	40½	40¼	40¼—	¼
24½	20	AllgPw 1.44	9	53	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝+	¼
19⅝	12½	AllnGp 1.04t	10	8	13⅜	13¼	13¼—	⅛
35⅛	28⅜	AlldCh 1.20	13	267	35⅜	34⅞	35¼+	⅜
44⅞	35¼	All Mnt .45b	25	3	36	35⅞	35⅞—	⅜
24⅜	20⅛	AlldMills .75	12	x1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	¼
22	16¼	AlldPd .68	8	23	16⅞	16¼	16⅝—	⅜
39⅝	25⅝	AlldStr 1.40	8	35	28⅛	27¼	27⅞—	⅜
5⅛	3½	Alld Supmkt	11	37	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	AllisChl .21e	12	70	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	AllrgtAt .48	9	1	10½	10½	10½	
17⅛	13	AlphaPl .48	7	10	14	14	14	
60	47⅞	Alcoa 1.80	12	447	56⅜	54⅞	55⅞—	¼
14⅜	10¼	AMBAC .50	9	74	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
26¼	19½	AmEsn 1.20	8	3	22¼	21⅜	22¼+	⅜
46	37	AmEs pf2.60		1	39½	39½	39½—	¼
50¼	31¼	A Hess .30b	27	231	35½	34⅜	35½+	⅜
112½	71¼	AmH pf3.50		37	78¼	77	78¼+	⅞
40	20¼	AAirFlt .42	20	65	29⅜	21	21½+	½
25⅝	17⅛	Am Airlin	102	198	21⅛	20½	20½—	⅝
11⅛	8¼	A Baker .20		17	8	7⅞	8 —	¼
45⅛	39⅝	ABrnds 2.38	9	42	40⅞	40½	40⅝—	⅛
31⅛	23	AmBdcst .64	13	376	27¼	27	27	
47⅛	17⅞	AmBldM .28	13	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	½
33⅜	29⅞	Am Can 2.20	9	105	32¼	32	32 —	⅛
26	23⅝	A Can pf1.75		6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
6½	5⅛	AmCem .05r	9	46	5⅝	5	5⅝+	¼
26⅛	19⅝	ACenM 2.32	9	25	20⅞	20⅝	20¾—	⅛
23¼	19¼	Am Chain 1	10	7	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
32⅛	26½	ACyan 1.25	13	189	29½	29⅛	29¼—	⅜
27½	20¾	Am Distill 1	16	2	24	24	24	
61⅞	53½	AmDisTl .43	31	58	55⅞	55	55¼—	⅛
11⅞	7½	AmDualVt		6	8	8	8	
13⅝	12⅝	ADul pf.84a		6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
30⅝	25¼	AmElP 1.80	9	405	26½	26¼	26½+	⅛
17-64	⅛	AmElPw rt		1464	15-64	7-32	7-32	
3¼	2	AmExp Ind		23	2⅛	2	2	
23⅝	17½	AmFin 1.10	10	14	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝+	¼
28⅞	26½	A GnB 2.02e		35	27½	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
22⅝	19	AGnCv 1.06e		65	19	18¾	19	
21⅛	16	A Gnins .52	8	230	18⅞	18½	18⅝+	1⅛
31¼	26¼	A Gin pf1.80		68	28⅜	28	28	
17⅝	12⅝	AHoist .40b	8	14	13¼	13	13¼	
132	118½	A Home 1.86	38	88	127½	125⅛	125¾—	2⅛
53¾	40½	AmHosp .28	43	110	43⅞	43⅛	43¼	
12½	9½	AmInves .50	8	45	11	10¾	11 +	¼
37⅝	15	A Medici .12	14	276	21¼	20½	20½—	¼
12⅛	5	A Medicorp	5	1570	5⅞	5¼	5⅝—	½
35⅞	30	A MtlCl 1.50	12	40	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
9⅝	7⅜	Am Motors	11	167	9	8⅞	9	
47	36½	ANatGs 2.40	8	147	37⅛	36¾	36⅞—	
18⅝	11¼	Am Seat .72	12	14	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
28⅞	20⅝	AmShip .68	9	2	21¼	21¼	21¼—	¼
65¼	45¼	AmSoAf .70		56	63	61¼	63 +	⅜
		AmSAf fn.70		2	55¾	55	55	
13⅜	10½	AmStand .40	10	64	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
61½	58	A Std pf4.75		15	59⅞	59¼	59¼—	½
40⅛	26	AmSterli .52	19	14	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
9⅝	6⅛	AT&T wt		517	6⅞	6⅝	6¾—	⅛
22⅝	18¼	ASmltR 1.20	11	105	21	20⅝	20¾	
55	49¼	AmT&T 2.80	11	975	53	52⅝	52⅞—	⅜
62⅞	58⅝	AmT&T pf 4		46	61⅜	61	61 —	⅜
52	50⅛	ATT pfA3.64		89	51⅞	51½	51⅞+	½
13½	12⅛	AWatWk .60	7	23	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
16¾	15	AW prf 1.25		250	16½	16½	16½+	⅜
17¼	14⅞	Ameron .65	6	5	15	14¾	14¾—	¼
12	7¼	AmesD .10h	6	26	7⅜	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
18⅞	14½	Ametek .60a	11	24	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
57⅛	29½	AMF In 1.08	10	87	32½	31⅝	31¾—	¾
31¾	22	Amfacln .64	10	81	22⅜	22¼	22¼—	¼
131⅞	113½	AMP Inc .69	40	10	119	118	118½—	½
8¾	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	8	2	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
6⅞	5	Ampex Corp		84	5⅛	5	5	
14⅛	8⅝	Amrep Corp	3	34	8⅝	8⅜	8½—	⅜
30	24¼	Amstar 1.70	8	8	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜—	½
9½	8¼	Amstr pf.68		3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
42⅛	35¾	Amszed 2.40	8	5	39	38½	38½—	⅜
5¾	4⅞	Amtel .20	31	30	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
2¾	19½	Anacon .25e	10	86	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
29⅞	24⅛	ArchrH 1.08	8	29	25¼	25	25 —	⅛
24⅝	17⅜	Ander Clayt	7	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12¼	Angelica .10	19	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
18	13	Apache .32b	8	40	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
28¼	17	ApcoO .89t	8	17	18¾	18⅝	18⅝+	⅜
7⅛	5⅛	ApecoCp .16	20	53	6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
21½	12½	APL Corp	7	6	13⅛	12¾	12⅞—	¼
20	16⅝	APL pfC1.06		1	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
9⅛	6	Appld Mag	23	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
155⅞	134	ARA Sv 1.22	27	35	139¼	137¾	139¼+	1½
14⅛	6½	ArcatN .14	9	255	9⅝	8½	8½—	⅝
26⅛	21¾	ArchDan .50	12	10	23⅛	22¾	23⅛+	⅜
19⅞	6⅝	Arctic Entr	4	1537	7⅛	6	6¼—	¾
24⅞	19¼	ArizPS 1.16	9	30	20¾	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
22	16½	ArBest .40	8	18	16¾	16¼	16½	
4¼	2⅛	Ariens D St		28	2½	2⅛	2⅜+	¼
13⅛	7½	Arlen RltyD	11	82	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Armada Cp	47	26	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
25¼	25⅝	Armco Stl 1	9	76	22⅛	21⅜	21⅝—	¾
31½	29½	Arm pf 2.10		12	30¾	30¼	30½+	⅛
65	60¾	Armr pf4.75		z190	61¼	61	61	
34¼	23¾	Armst Ck.80	15	68	25¼	24⅝	25⅛+	⅜
58	54½	ArmC pf3.75		z60	56	55	56 —	½
33	30	Arm Ru 1.60	7	15	31¾	31⅜	31⅝+	¼
27¾	18½	ArvinInd .52	14	22	19¾	19⅛	19⅛—	⅜
33⅞	25¼	AshdOil 1.20	10	131	28⅜	27⅞	28 —	⅜
54½	28¼	AsdDG 1.30	12	70	37½	37⅛	37½+	¼
33¾	26	AsdSp 1.20b	9	5	27¾	27½	27½—	⅜
8¼	6	Asd Transp		5	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
15⅝	12⅞	Athlone .40b	6	6	14	13⅝	13¾—	⅛
23	19¾	AtlcMt 2.28e	8	62	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
23½	21	AtlCyEl 1.47	9	18	22¼	22⅛	22¼+	¼
80⅞	66½	Atl Richfl 2	23	279	79¾	78	78⅛—	⅜
137½	113¼	AtlRch pf 3		4	133½	132½	133½—	¾
58¼	53⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		64	57⅛	56½	56½—	1
2⅞	2⅛	Atlas Corp	106	54	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10½	7⅛	ATO Inc .16	8	17	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
94¼	64¼	Autom Data	52	53	71¾	69½	69⅝—	2¼
8	5⅛	Autom Ind	10	45	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
16	12	Avco Corp	4	72	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	⅜
4	2⅝	Avco Cp wt		22	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
46⅞	42¼	Avco pf3.20		7	44	43½	43½—	½
44⅝	39½	AveryPd .25	39	33	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
52¼	38	AvisInc .30e	21	30	39¾	39	39¼+	¼
12⅞	8⅜	AvnetInc .30	7	45	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
140	125⅝	AvonPd 1.40	61	155	133¾	132	132⅝	
29	19½	AztcOil 1.12t	63	78	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
B								
29⅝	23⅛	BabckW .80	15	285	30	29	29¾+	1

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 16, 1973

INDUSTRIALS

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
10535 Abitibi	$ 11½	11¼	11⅜	
423 Acklands	$ 13	13	13	
315 Agra Ind	$ 12½	12¼	12¼	
5891 Alta Gas T	$ 15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
550 Alta Nat	$ 21¾	21	21¼+	¼
125 Algo Cent	$ 15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
1830 Argus C pr	$ 14	13¾	13¾	
27417 Atl Sugar	$ 7⅜	7½	7½	
3503 Bank N S	$ 35½	35	35⅛+	⅛
8477 Bell Canad	$ 44	43¾	43¾	
705 BC Forest	$ 37	36½	36½—	½
1225 Block Bros	310	310	310 —	5
1030 Bovis Cor	270	265	270 —	5
6871 BP Can	$ 15⅝	15½	15⅝	
2200 Bralor Res	265	260	260	
525 Burns Fds	$ 18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
575 Calgary P	$ 28¼	28	28 —	¼
305 Can Malt	$ 33	32½	32⅞+	⅜
400 C Packrs	$ 24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
850 Can Perm	$ 21¼	21	21 —	
1250 C Cablesy	$ 17¾	17½	17¾+	¼
300 C Hydro	$ 11½	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
10078 C Imp Bank	$ 32⅜	31⅞	32¼	
2350 C Ind Gas	$ 8¼	8⅛	8¼	
125 Cdn Tire	$ 59⅜	59½	59½—	¾
4565 Celanese	460	450	450—	5
545 C Holiday 1	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
18500 Con Bldg	295	290	290 —	10
5967 Cons Gas	$ 16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
10915 Con Distrb	$ 31¼	31	31¼+	¼
100 Crush Intl	$ 14	14	14 —	⅛
3499 Dofasco	$ 27	26⅝	26⅝—	¼
1049 Dom Store	$ 14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
552 Dupont	$ 32¼	32	32¼—	¼
6935 Dylex L A	$ 10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5538 Falcon	$ 74⅞	73½	74⅞+	1⅛
7830 Fed Ind Ltd	$ 9	9	9	
300 Fraser	$ 24	23⅞	24 +	⅞
200 Gen Distrb	$ 34	33⅝	33⅝—	½
150 GL Paper	$ 21½	21½	21½	
300 Gt W Life	$ 73⅞	73	73⅞+	½
8425 Greyhnd	$ 19¼	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
3744 Gulf Can	$ 35½	35	35½	
3860 Hawker S	445	440	445	
2975 H Bay Co	$ 22⅞	22	22 —	⅝
6233 Huron Erl	$ 31½	31¼	31¼—	¼
630 IAC	$ 18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
135 Indusmin	$ 13¼	13¼	13¼+	¼
730 Inglis	$ 20⅜	20½	20½—	¼
1300 Inland Gas	$ 11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
3150 Intpr Pipe	$ 26	25⅞	26	
7950 Inv Grp A	$ 11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
3455 Kaps Tran	$ 8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
2900 Kaiser Re	300	300	300 +	10
4395 Koffler	$ 19½	19⅛	19⅛+	½
3362 Labatt	$ 29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
1975 LOnt Cem	370	365	365	
125 Laura Sec	$ 12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
425 Lob Co A	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2300 Lob Co B	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5930 Loeb M	$ 5	5	5	
3955 MB Ltd	$ 30⅛	30	30 —	½
700 M LF Mills	$ 19¼	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
6193 Met Stores	$ 23⅞	23⅜	23⅞+	¾
3580 Moore	$ 53⅞	53	53⅞+	⅝
100 Morse A	$ 9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
2280 Noranda	$ 50⅝	50¼	50½—	⅛
5931 Nor Cil G	$ 11	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
1509 OSF Ind	$ 10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
400 Oshawa A	$ 9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
800 Pembin A	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
208 Petrofina	$ 28⅞	28½	28½	
900 Rapid Dia	$ 10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
5345 Reed Osir	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
1960 Rothman	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
350 Scotts	$ 19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
3370 Shell Can	$ 56	55¼	55¼—	1
4144 Simpsons	$ 33	32⅜	33¼+	¼
13134 Simpson S	$ 13½	13⅜	13½	
1700 Slater Stl	$ 12½	12½	12½	
800 St Brodcst	$ 13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	
2295 Stelco	$ 34½	34⅛	34⅛	
500 Teledyne	480	480	480 +	20
1614 Texaco	$ 61½	61	61 —	⅜
940 Thom Nas	$ 14	13⅞	14 +	¼
1219 Tor Dm Bk	$ 34⅝	34¼	34⅝+	⅛
11050 Traders A	$ 19¼	19⅛	19¼—	⅛
3168 Tr Can PL	$ 39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	
1417 Trans Mt	$ 22⅛	22	22	
355 Un Carbid	$ 17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
15500 Un Gas	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2875 Van Der	$ 10⅞	10½	10⅞+	½
6225 Weldwod	$ 18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
200 Wstburne	$ 15¼	15¼	15¼	
703 W Cdn Seed	$ 5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
25 Westnhse	$ 23	23	23	
2150 Weston	$ 22	22	22 —	¼
10100 Woodwd A	$ 29⅞	29½	29⅞+	⅜
MINES				
1900 Agnico E	355	345	350 +	5
8640 Belim	$ 14⅛	14½	14⅛	
6500 Brenda M	630	610	630 +	20
30950 Brunswk	480	475	480 +	10
3300 Camflo	655	645	650 +	5
10700 C Tung	200	195	200 +	10
1775 Cassiar	$ 12	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
20115 Chemalloy	345	325	340	
411 Coldstm	385	385	385 —	5
2800 C Morisn	220	216	217 —	3
3200 C Rambler	42	410	415 +	5
100 Conwest	650	650	650	
7100 Cop Fields	175	170	175 +	10
4850 Craigmt	675	655	655 —	15
395 Denison	$ 34¼	34¼	34¼—	¼
3660 Dicknsn	355	345	350	
1412 East Suff	300	291	300	
6654 Falcon C	$ 14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
3200 Gnt Masct	315	310	310	
9315 Gibraltar	$ 11⅜	11½	11½	
1650 Granduc	360	360	360	
900 Hollinger	$ 48½	48⅛	48½+	½
2150 Int Mogul	$ 14⅛	14½	14⅛—	¼
1060 Kerr Add	$ 13	12¾	12¾—	¼
1027 LL Lac	206	206	206	
2700 Madeline	460	445	445 —	15
500 Mattgmi	$ 37⅞	37¼	37⅞+	⅜
900 Newconx	585	585	585 +	20
2300 Orchan	530	520	520 —	5
70900 Pamour	445	430	445 +	5
1575 Pine Point	$ 31½	31½	31½+	½
1983 Placer	$ 55⅝	54⅞	55⅛+	1⅛
500 Rayrock	123	123	123 —	2
4127 Sherritt	$ 17⅛	17¼	17¼	
1050 Steep R	169	165	167 +	3
1598 Sullivan	315	295	295 —	20
1000 Teck Cor A	395	375	395	
1069 Teck Cor B	350	340	340 —	10
7150 U Keno	460	450	450 —	10
12788 U Siscoe	890	850	850 —	35
7310 Upp Can	299	294	295 —	3
1925 West Mine	300	295	300	
75 Whithorse	355	355	355	
1700 Yk Bear	395	395	395	
OIL & GAS				
850 Alminex	605	605	605	
2900 Chieftan D	$ 11⅜	11¼	11¼—	⅛
688 Clarcan	625	605	605 —	5
300 Francana	930	925	925 —	25
640 Gt Colisds	880	868	860 —	10
3034 Houston O	350	345	350 +	5
18300 Lochiel	253	2312	235 —	15
1142 Page Pet	260	260	260	
607 PanCan P	$ 14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
1795 Pan Ocean	$ 15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
1800 Petrol	135	133	133	
200 Ram	285	284	284 —	1
5900 Siebens	$ 13¼	13	13⅛	
3700 Sundale O	710	700	700 —	20
1900 Voyager P	645	625	625 —	30

Total sales 1,859,261 shares

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2225 Algoma	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	⅜
301 Asbestos	$15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
3732 Bank Mont	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	½
4025 Bombard	405	400	405	
3205 Brinco	$5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
1700 CAE Ind	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
350 Cdn Indust	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
400 Cdn Int Pow	$13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
4095 Com BusM	$15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅜
2577 Con Bath	$22	21¾	22 —	⅛
1700 Dom Bridge	$34⅛	34½	34⅛+	⅛
11100 Dom Text	$9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
500 Fncl Col	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
414 Imasco	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
400 Ivaco	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	¼
240 Laur Fin	$12½	12¼	12¼—	¼
100 Molson B	$28	28	28	
800 Mont Trust	$22	21¾	22	
200 Phoenix C	480	480	480 —	20
404 Power Cp	$13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
1000 Price Co	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
536 Royal Bank	$36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
930 Royal Trust	$26	25⅜	25⅜	
1674 Steinberg A	$28⅜	28⅛	28½	
100 Supei Elec	220	223	220	
200 Zellers	$19½	19½	19½—	⅛

Total sales 1,187,000 shares.

LOANS TO HEIRS

On Estate Trusts Remainder Interests in trusts purchased.

Allied Investment & Discount Corp.
1530 Locust Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102.
Tel.: (215) LO 7-1236.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on April 16, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.20	5.31
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.66	5.11
Incom	3.95	4.33
Insur	8.62	9.45
Advisrs	4.35	4.75
Aetna F	8.85	9.67
Afuture F	10.41	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.79	.86
Allstate	13.20	14.19
Alpha	14.04	15.34
Amcap	5.43	5.93
Am Diver	10.32	11.28
Am Eqity	4.63	5.07
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.01	8.75
Incme	8.92	9.75
Invest	8.35	9.13
Speci	7.65	8.36
Stock	8.01	8.75
Am Grth	6.02	6.85
Am Insin	unavail	
Am Invs	5.11	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.71	9.52
AmN Gth	2.60	2.84
Anchor Group:		
Capit	5.36	5.87
Grwth	8.89	9.32
Incme	7.69	8.43
Fd Inv	8.12	8.90
Vent	8.83	9.68
Wash N	12.66	13.87
Astron	4.05	4.43
Audax Fd	8.95	9.87
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.03	5.47
Fnd B	7.39	8.03
Stock	6.04	6.60
Scien	4.47	4.77
BLC Grth	12.04	13.16
Babson	11.38	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.39	8.07
Bayrk Gr	5.77	6.14
Beach Hll	10.02	N.L.
Beach In	11.90	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.25	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.68	5.11
Bondstk	5.24	5.73
Bost Fdn	10.16	11.21
Brwn Fd	3.66	4.00
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	13.94	15.27
Candn	22.27	24.38
Divid	3.83	4.20
NatW S	10.33	11.32
NY Vnt	11.70	12.81
Burnh Fd	10.86	N.L.
CG Fund	10.60	11.46
Capam	7.73	8.47
Capit Gth	2.83	3.10
Capit Sh	5.94	6.51
Cap Trin	11.31	13.45
Century Sh	13.41	14.66
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.40	12.46
Bond	9.60	10.49
Com St	1.44	7.57
Grwth	5.69	6.22
Incom	7.12	7.78
Speci	1.75	1.91
Vent	8.20	8.96
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	9.03	9.87
Frt Cap	6.25	6.83
Shrhld	7.77	8.49
Speci	6.72	7.34
Chemicl	11.00	12.02
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	10.28	11.23
Equty	3.48	3.80
Fund	10.65	11.64
Grwth	6.28	6.86
Incom	9.96	10.89
Vent	3.95	4.32
Colu Grth	12.66	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.26	1.36
Cwlth C	1.53	1.65
Comp Gr	6.94	7.58
Comp As	4.88	5.35
Comp Cp	5.41	5.93
Comp Bd	8.73	9.49
Comp Fd	8.22	8.93
Concord	10.05	N.L.
Cons Inv	12.25	12.75
Constel G	5.29	5.78
Cont Mut	8.06	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.77	8.01
Ctry Cap	14.53	15.68
Crn WDiv	5.92	6.47
Crn WDal	6.79	7.42
Davge Fd	10.37	N.L.
deVegh	unavail	
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.63	11.62
Delaw	10.50	11.48
Delta	5.20	5.68
Dir Cap	5.31	5.82
Dodg Cox	15.59	N.L.
Drexel	11.63	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:	2	
Dreyf	11.74	12.87
Levge	15.54	17.03
Spl Inc	8.02	8.79
Third C	9.79	10.73
E&E Fd	3.32	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.83	8.58
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.72	10.60
Grwth	14.70	16.07
Incom	6.26	6.84
Speci	8.05	8.80
Stock	13.13	14.35
Ebrstdt	10.56	11.54
EDIE Spl	23.51	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	7.95	8.71
Eq Pro	3.13	3.43
Fd Am	7.85	8.60
Egret Gt	13.19	14.34
Elfun Tr	17.12	
Emer Sec	4.51	4.93
Energy	11.91	N.L.
Equity F	8.86	9.68
Fairfld	9.01	9.85
Farm Bu	10.19	N.L.
Fed Reg	10.78	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.36	10.23
Capit	12.06	13.18
Contfd	9.29	
Conv	7.81	8.16
Dstny	6.72	
Essex	11.43	
Evrst	11.85	12.95
Fidel	16.48	17.92
Puritn	9.79	10.70
Salem	4.41	4.82
Trend	25.04	27.37
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.49	N.L.
Indust	4.53	N.L.
Incom	5.95	N.L.
Vent	4.24	N.L.
FstFd Va	11.66	12.74
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.91	6.48
Grwth	7.52	8.24
Stock	8.42	9.23
Fst Mult	8.64	N.L.
Fst Sierr	4.09	4.48
Forum Group:		
Cmb F	9.75	N.L.
100 Fd	12.15	N.L.
101 Fd	9.00	N.L.
Twen F	6.07	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.89	5.34
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.41	5.91
Incom	12.10	13.22
Mutal	9.37	10.24
Speci	11.14	12.17
Foursq	9.38	10.25
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.97	9.83
Grwth	7.75	8.49
Utils	5.51	6.04
Incom	2.04	2.24
US Gov	10.00	10.96
Capit	5.16	5.65
Equit	4.49	4.92
FdF Dep	10.04	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.34	10.21
Impac	7.94	8.68
Ind Trd	12.25	13.39
Pilot	7.09	8.40
Gatewy	8.46	9.15
GE S & S	36.34	
Gen Sec	7.08	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	unavail	
Balan	unavail	
Com St	unavail	
GrthFd A	4.66	5.09
Grth Ind	27.13	N.L.
Guard M	24.25	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.38	4.80
Grwth	7.00	7.65
Incom	6.23	6.80
H&C Fd	11.40	N.L.
H&C Lev	6.15	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.41	9.19
Hedge	6.72	N.L.
Heritge	7.80	7.97
Hor Man	18.95	20.49
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.17	4.56
Incom	4.11	4.49
Trus sh	12.78	13.97
Trus un	3.45	..
Imp Cap	10.23	11.18
Imp Gth	7.51	8.21
IncF Am	14.01	15.31
IncF Bos	6.53	7.16
Industry	3.21	3.52
INTGN	9.39	10.16
Int Invst	30.04	32.92
ICA	13.71	14.98
Inv Guid	8.00	N.L.
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inves Bos	12.56	13.73
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	7.18	
IDS ndl	6.22	6.77
Mutl	10.17	11.05
Prog	4.68	5.08
Stock	20.95	22.77
Select	9.62	10.35
Var Py	9.04	9.82
Inv Resh	4.95	5.41
Istel	21.20	21.86
Ivy	7.71	N.L.
JP GrthF	9.60	10.43
Janus F	17.02	N.L.
J Hanck	8.20	8.91
J Hanc Sl	8.81	9.58
Johnstn	25.90	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	5.20	5.70
Cus B1	19.20	20.09
Cus B2	20.35	22.30
Cus B4	8.94	9.80
Cus K1	7.66	8.39
Cus K2	6.57	6.87
Cus S1	23.22	25.45
Cus S2	11.54	12.65
Cus S3	8.40	9.20
Cus S4	4.54	4.98
Polar	4.08	4.46
Knickb	6.52	7.15
Knick Gt	7.76	8.50
Lenox Fd	5.61	
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	16.42	17.97
Lex Gr	8.11	8.86
Lex Rh	14.44	15.78
Librty Fd	5.92	6.47
Life Stk	6.71	7.34
Life Ins	8.72	9.53
Linc Ntl	8.47	9.26
Ling	3.64	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.91	N.L.
Mut	14.01	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.77	7.33
A Bus	3.24	3.50
Bnd Db	10.62	11.61
Luth Bro	10.99	12.01
Luth Inc	9.79	10.73
Magna Funds:		
MagC	4.25	4.66
Incom	9.06	89.90
Pilgm	9.39	10.26
Manhtn	4.11	4.49
Mkt Gth	2.59	N.L.
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.32	9.12
Indep	7.75	8.49
Mass	11.83	12.96
Mass Financl:	2	
MIT	11.88	12.98
MIG	13.63	14.90
MID	14.21	15.53
MFD	13.73	15.01
MCD	15.05	16.45
Mates	2.73	N.L.
Mathers	12.33	N.L.
Mid AM	unavail	
MONY F	11.32	12.37
Mut Ben	10.29	11.28
MIF Fd	8.03	8.63
MIF Gth	4.77	5.16
M OmaG	4.99	5.42
M Omahl	9.48	10.31
Mut Shrs	16.13	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.03	N.L.
NEA Mut	10.65	10.87
Natl Ind	10.49	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.52	10.40
Bond	5.00	5.46
Divid	3.91	4.27
Grwth	7.48	8.17
Pf Stk	6.60	7.21
Incom	4.99	5.45
Stock	7.13	7.79
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.43	17.87
Groth	11.05	12.01
Side	17.04	18.52
Neuw Cet	5.02	N.L.
Neuw Fd	9.07	N.L.
New Wld	13.29	14.52
Newton	15.05	16.45
Nich Strg	18.16	N.L.
Noreast	15.73	N.L.
Oceangr	6.75	N.L.
Omega	8.02	8.14
One WmS	16.95	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.81	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.68	8.39
AIM	10.77	11.77
Time	7.55	8.25
OTC Sec	10.50	11.41
Param M	8.14	8.90
Paul Rvr	7.45	8.14
Penn Sq	7.01	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.84	N.L.
Phila	7.24	7.93
Pine St	10.71	N.L.
Pine Tree	3.49	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.74	8.46
Fund	11.77	12.86
II	9.79	10.70
Plan Inv	10.47	11.44
Pilgrth	13.58	14.84
Price Funds:		
Grwth	28.13	N.L.
N Era	19.36	N.L.
N Horiz	31.28	N.L.
Pro Fund	9.33	N.L.
Provid	4.29	4.69
Prov Gth	8.85	9.67
Pru SIP	10.90	11.91
Putnam Funds:		
Co nv	11.18	12.22
Equit	8.79	9.61
Georg	15.50	16.94
Grwth	11.32	12.37
Incom	8.36	9.14
Invest	9.94	10.86
Vista	10.32	11.27
Voyag	10.33	11.2
Revere	8.05	8.80
Rinfret	13.97	
Sagitars	2.40	N.L.
Schustr	9.15	10.00
Schust Sp	9.64	10.54
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	18.70	N.L.
Speci	32.87	N.L.
Balan	17.08	N.L.
Com St	11.18	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equty	unavail	
Invest	unavail	
Ultra	unavail	
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	8.81	9.63
Sel Opp	11.04	12.07
Sel Spl	13.78	15.0
Sent Gth	9.94	10.88
Sentry F	15.11	16.42
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.54	3.87
Entrp	5.93	6.48
Flet Fd	4.47	4.82
Harbr	8.01	8.75
Legal	6.57	7.18
Pace	8.65	9.45
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	19.74	20.57
Incom	18.07	19.75
Invest	9.91	10.83
Sherm D	11.36	N.L.
Side Fd	7.42	8.13
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.51	9.30
Invest	11.30	12.24
Trust	8.55	9.34
Vent	10.56	11.54
SB Eqty	13.57	N.L.
SB I&Gr	12.57	N.L.
SoGen Int	11.63	12.73
Sw Invs	8.75	9.57
Swin Gt	6.53	7.15
Sover Inv	11.84	12.95
Spectra F	5.27	6.13
S&P IntD	9.80	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.56	5.??
Div Fd	5.35	5.85
Prog F	5.37	5.87
StFrm Gt	4.83	N.L.
S Frm In	9.98	N.L.
State St	48.50	49.00
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.30	N.L.
Asso F	1.29	N.L.
Invest	1.49	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	22.09	N.L.
Cap O	10.77	N.L.
Stock	15.80	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	4.41	7.82
Incom	8.75	9.59
Sumit	9.41	0.32
Tech	6.68	7.32
Sync Gth	7.82	8.55
TMR App	8.94	9.77
Teacher	9.08	9.88
Temp Gt	9.37	10.24
Towr Cap	5.85	6.39
Trns Cap	8.74	9.50
Trav Eq	11.01	12.07
Tudr Hed	12.71	N.L.
TwnC Gt	unavail	
TwnC Inc	unavail	
USAA Gt	11.66	N.L.
US GovSe	10.25	10.41
Unif Mut	9.44	10.32
Unifund	9.60	10.49
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.27	15.60
Nat Inv	8.83	9.65
U Cap	10.32	11.28
Whteh	13.39	14.63
United Funds:		
Accm	7.44	8.15
Bond	8.13	8.97
Con Gr	10.53	11.54
Con Inc	10.21	11.19
Incom	14.08	15.43
Scien	7.17	7.86
Vang	7.44	8.15
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	5.94	6.51
Incom	4.77	5.23
Lev Grt	8.00	8.37
Spl Sit	3.75	4.11
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	7.57	8.27
Comm	7.96	8.70
Speci	8.18	8.94
Vandrbt	5.81	6.35
Vangd	2.12	2.32
Vang TN	6.80	
Var In P	4.15	N.L.
Viking	5.85	N.L.
Wall St G	7.77	8.47
Wash M	11.89	12.99
Weing Eq	11.47	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	22.81	24.93
Ivest	10.19	11.14
Morg	11.58	12.66
Techv	7.58	
Trust	2.61	3.78
Wellsl	12.23	13.37
Wellm	11.61	12.69
Windr	8.24	9.01
West Ind	3.91	4.28
Westf Grt	9.02	9.80
Wisc Fd	5.95	6.50
Ziegler	9.64	10.54

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-26

Allied Chem, Babcok Wil, City Stores, Clev Pitts, Comb Engin, CombEn pf, CmE 7.24pf, ContCopp, Duqsne Lt, Fost Wheel, FosterWh pf, Gen Firepig, Getty Oil, Int Util, Int Util A, Latrobe Stl, Molybden pf, Monsanto, MorgnJP wi, Ogden Corp, Schlitz Brw, ScudDVt pf, Starrett, US FidelGty, Upjohn Co, Wash GasLt

NEW LOWS-116

Acme Clev, Allied Mills, Am Baker, Am Cemen, AGenConv, Ameron, Amrep Corp, APL Cp pfC, Arctic Ent, Arlans Best, Arlen Rlty, Armada Cp, Asd Trans, Beech Airc, Bobbie Brks, Brckwy Gls, Brwng Fer, Cabot Corp, Charter NY, Clark Eq, Clorox Co, CoastSt Gas, Coldwl Bnkr, Colon Penn, Cooper Ind, Cooplnd pfA, Cracker Nat, Culligan, Damon Cp, Dayco Corp, Deltec Int, Dentsply Int, Dorr Oliver, duPnt 4.50pf, Eckerd NC, Edison Bros, FstMtge Inv, FstWisc Bk, Fisher Fds, Fleetw Ent, GenAmOil, Gn Dynam, Gen Growth, Gleasn Wks, Grand Un, GtWest Unit, GtW 3.87pf, Harris Inter, Hecla Mng, Hershy Fds, Howrd John, Hydrometl, IllPw 4.26pf, Intl Harv, Int Nickel, Int Rectif, Jewel Cos, KaisC 1.37pf, KCPL 3.80pf, Kelsey Hay, Kresge SS, Kroger Co, LehPrt Cem, Liberty Cp, Louisv GE, LVO Corp, Macy RH, Marine Mid, Marley Co, MayerOsc, Medusa Cp, Memorex, MGIC Inv, Missn Equit, Monroe Eq, Nabisco, Nashua Cp, Nat Tea, NIM 4.10pf, NoNG 5.48pf, Norton Co, Overn Tran, Park Hann, Penn Fruit, Petrie Str, Petrolane, Phil Ind pf, Retail Cred, Revlon, Ryder Sys, StLouSanF, Salant Cp, Simp Pat, Singer Co, Smucker J, Suburb Pro, Superior Oil, SprmktG pf, Sybron pf, Telecor Inc, Tesoro Pet, Thompo JW, Thrifty Drg, Times Mirr, Transam Cp, Union Corp, Unit Gas, Un Nuclear, US Indust, USLIFE Cp, WallBus F, Wa'Mart St, WnUn 4.93pf, Weynbrg Sh, White Cons, WhitCn pfC

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36⅞	5⅜	Bache .25e	6	42	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
39	23⅞	Baker In .16	24	132	24¼	23½	23⅞	— ¾
26¾	25	BakerOilT	27	37	31⅛	29¾	30	— 1⅜
31⅛	27⅜	BalGE 1.96	9	318	28	27¾	27⅞	
67	62	Balt pf4.50		z80	63¾	63¾	63¾	
26⅜	23⅛	BanCal 1.34	.0	9	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
30½	28⅛	Bandag Inc	42	13	29⅞	29	29	— ¾
18⅝	10⅛	Bangr Punt	6	14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅝	Bang pf1.25		3	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ¾
42	34	Bnk of NY 2	8	x19	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
37	34	Bk of Va .88	14	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
60	5¼	BankTr 3	9	41	58⅞	57⅝	57¾	— 1⅛
45⅝	3⅝	BarOil 1.64t		3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
30½	3¼	BardC .13a	47	30	31⅛	31	31	— ¼
30⅜	3⅛	BarnM 2.60e	9	16	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
43⅝	0½	BatesMf .20	47	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
18⅝	18⅝	Bate Mf pf 1		6	18	17⅞	18	
36⅞	11	Bathind .30	7	35	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅞
28⅛	17⅛	BauschL .42	13	68	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
61⅝	17⅜	BaxtLa .15	63	116	49⅞	49	49	— ⅝
61	50	Bearings .52	17	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	
30¼	24⅛	BeatFd .62	19	141	26	25½	25¾	— ¼
47¾	32¼	Beckmn .50	22	44	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ½
46⅝	35⅝	BectDic .35	29	29	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅝
25⅛	15¾	BeechA .73b	7	165	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
5½	3⅛	Beech Crk		250	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
17¾	11⅛	BelcoPt .25r	8	14	12⅛	12¼	12¼	
30¼	21⅜	Belden 1.20	9	13	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
15⅛	9¾	BelHm .36b	16	7	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
56¾	31½	BellHow .65	11	23	34	33½	33½	
28	19	BemisCo .80	8	5	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
51⅛	37⅛	Bendix 1.60	11	45	41⅛	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
76¼	57¾	Bendix pf 3		3	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ 2¾
53	34⅛	BenfiCp 1.15	9	84	37¼	36⅜	37¼	+ ¼
61	57½	Benef pf4.50		z280	59½	59⅛	59⅛	+ 1
91½	82	Benef pf4.30		11	84½	82½	83	— 2
35½	32⅛	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z130	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
4⅞	3¼	Benguet	6	47	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
		Benguet fn		15	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
22⅛	11⅜	Berkey Pho	10	18	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	25⅜	BethSt 1.60a	9	233	29⅞	29⅜	29¾	+ ⅛
54	44	BigThr .52b	23	24	48⅞	47⅞	48⅞	+ 1½
119½	104	BlckDkr 1b	47	39	111½	109½	110	— 1⅜
13	8½	BlairJhn .48	7	12	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
20⅝	16	Bliss Laug 1	7	23	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
17	12½	BlockHR .24	18	216	13¾	13½	13⅝	
38	25	Blue Bell .65	10	53	27⅝	26¼	26¼	— 1⅛
9⅝	6⅜	Bobbie Brks	7	39	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ¼
26⅛	19¼	Boeing .40	16	294	19¾	19¼	19⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	8¼	Boise Cas	18	346	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
29	20⅝	BkMnth 1.40	8	12	21	21	21	+ ¼
31¾	22½	Borden 1.20	10	44	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	26½	BrgWar 1.36	9	124	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	— ¾
6	4	Bormans	17	33	4⅛	4	4⅛	
39⅛	35	BosEd 2.44	9	15	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
16¾	13¼	Bourns Inc	9	17	14⅞	14½	14½	
16½	11¼	BranAir .50	15	229	10⅞	13⅛	13½	— ⅝
63⅝	50⅛	Briggs 1.20a	15	27	55⅞	54⅞	55⅞	+ ⅞
71⅛	61½	BristMy 1.32	24	150	64¾	64⅜	64½	— ½
46⅞	41⅜	BristM pf 2		7	44	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
16	13	BritPt .43e	31	27	14¼	14	14	
43⅛	36¼	BdwyHl .70	20	28	38	37½	37½	— ½
72¾	61¼	BdwyHl pf 2		1	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅜
27¾	19¾	BrkwyGl .75	6	48	20⅝	18⅞	19	— 1
25⅝	22½	BklyUG 1.72	9	9	23¼	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
13¾	10¼	Brown Co	8	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	25½	BrwnG 1.50	8	107	26¼	26	26⅛	— ¼
15	10	BwnShrp .20	29	26	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
33	19	BrwnFer .08	22	306	19½	17¾	18	— 1⅝
37⅞	21¾	Brunswk .24	11	71	23¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
31	21¼	BrushW .40	9	7	23½	23	23	— ¾
29	23⅞	BucyEr 1.20	12	20	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅝	BuddCo .40	6	26	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
7¼	7	BudCa pf.60		1	7	7	7	— ⅛
10½	7⅜	Budget Ind	10	15	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
30½	23¼	BuffFor 1.20	12	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	27⅝	Bldinv 2.3e5	12	34	29¼	28⅞	29	
17	13½	BulovaW .60	9	5	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	BunkRa .05e	10	248	6	5⅝	6	
34	23	Bunk pf1.50		4	24¼	24	24	
38⅜	30¼	Burl Ind1.40	16	217	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	— ¼
49⅞	38	BurlNor 1.50	11	41	44⅝	44	44⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	7⅝	BurlNr pf.55		43	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	24	Burndy .70	15	36	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅜
244⅛	219	Burrghs .80	46	67	233½	230¼	230¾	— 2¼
11⅝	7½	Bush Univ		10	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛

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—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅝	24⅛	CabCF 2.19e	11	6	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
40½	28¼	CabotCp .84	7	19	28¼	27½	27½	— 1
8⅜	6	Cadence Ind	6	20	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ½
9⅝	4	Caesars Wrl	7	247	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Cal Finanl	6	7	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	— ⅛
13	9⅞	CallahM .34t	27	10	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
32	28	CamB 2.77e	10	24	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ¾
53	35⅝	CampR .50a	41	25	49⅝	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅝
35	30⅛	CampS 1.18	16	57	33½	33	33¼	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Cdn Brew	25	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅞	CdnPac .78e	14	98	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
15⅝	14¼	CanalR 1.10	15	1	15	15	15	+ ½
62½	47½	CapCty Bdg	22	30	50⅝	50	50⅝	+ ⅞
31⅝	23⅝	CapHold .26	19	176	26¼	26½	26¼	
73⅛	58¼	Carbrn 1.60	13	36	61½	61	61	+ ¼
25	19¾	Carlisle .62	10	8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
82	70	CaroC&Oh 5		z400	71¼	70½	70½	— 1½
14⅞	10⅝	CaroFrg .36	8	74	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	24	CaroPw 1.52	8	33	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
25¼	21⅞	CarpTech 1	9	32	24⅝	24½	24½	
27¾	16⅝	CartWa .40a	13	36	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
17⅝	13⅝	CastleC .60b	10	33	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
70⅝	60½	CaterTr 1.50	16	x234	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞	
6⅛	3⅞	Cavngh Cm	5	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	CCI Corp		32	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
26½	17¾	CecoCp .97	7	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	28¼	Celanese 2	10	94	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
58⅜	56¼	Celn pfA4.50		3	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¼
23⅜	14½	Cencolnc .20	10	283	16⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅞
28⅛	16	Centex .06e	16	40	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	22⅝	CenHud 1.60	7	4	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
25⅛	21⅞	CenIllLt 1.60	9	66	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+
19⅝	16⅛	CenIlPS 1.20	10	13	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
25	22¼	CenLaE 1.08	12	16	22½	22¼	22⅛	+ ¼
18⅞	17	CeMPw 1.26	10	23	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
53	43⅜	CenSoW 2.16	14	38	46⅝	46	46¼	+ ⅛
29⅛	26¼	Cent Soyal	10	129	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	20⅝	CenTlUt .96	12	46	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
16⅞	14⅝	Cerro .40d	6	35	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	14	Cert-feed .50	8	82	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	22	Cessna .80	11	85	24⅝	23⅞	24	
2⅜	1⅜	Chadbrn Inc		30	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
23	16¼	Chmplnt .84	10	70	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
74	70	Chml pf5.50		z30	71	71	71	
24	18¾	Chml pf1.20		22	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅛
46¼	34	Champ 1.28	12	56	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
35⅝	30¼	Chartr NY2	8	120	31	30⅛	30½	— ½
12	10¼	ChaseFd .72		42	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
60⅛	45¼	ChasManh 2	10	108	47⅝	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅜
70	50¼	ChasT 4.95e	11	45	55½	54⅝	55	+ 1
20⅜	15	Checker Mt	34	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	9¼	Chelsea .30	6	9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
22	16⅛	Cyemeln .80	8	11	17¼	17¼	17¼	
54⅝	45	ChmNY 2.88	10	51	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	— ½
38	33⅝	CyesVa 1.60	11	2	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
54¼	45	ChsOh 3.35e	6	1115	46	45	45⅝	— ⅜
92	76½	Chsbgh 1.12	36	106	80⅝	78½	80⅝	+ 1¾
8¼	5½	ChiMilw Cp		22	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17¼	12⅛	Chi Milw pf		1	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
45⅝	33	ChiPneuT 2	12	104	37½	36¼	36⅝	+ 1⅛
7	5½	ChkFull .20r	20	x21	5⅝	5⅜	5⅞	+ ¼
6⅝	5	Chris Craft	56	19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅝	14¼	Chromal .60	8	37	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
85	73¾	Chroma pf 5		1	73¾	73¾	73¾	— 1
44¼	31½	Chrysler 1	7	939	34⅞	33¾	33⅞	— ¾
18½	11⅞	Chrysler wt		218	14	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
25	21½	Cl Mtg 2.65e	9	30	22½	22⅛	22½	
22⅞	19¾	CinBell 1.30	9	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
25½	22¾	CinnGE 1.64	9	14	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
58½	55	CinGE pf 4		z30	56	56	56	
44¼	32	CinMila 1.40	73	6	33	32⅞	33	+ ½
49¼	38⅛	CIT Fin 2.20	10	174	43⅞	43⅛	43½	— ⅛
53¼	44¾	CitiesSv 2.20	12	70	46⅞	46⅛	46½	— ⅛
39¾	32⅜	CitzSo 2.76e	12	43	36	35⅛	35¼	— ¾
16	11¼	CityInvst .54	5	183	13	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2½	City Inv wt		49	2¾	2⅞	2¾	— ⅛
30½	25⅛	CityIn pf B2		24	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
7½	5⅝	City Strs	30	36	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ¾
55	46½	Clark E 1.50	15	46	47	46	46⅛	— ⅜
28⅞	18⅛	Clark Oil .40	20	129	24⅞	22¾	24½	+ 2
11	7⅛	CLC Am	6	21	7⅝	7½	7½	
65	56½	ClevClf 1.92	11	4	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	
37⅞	33¼	ClvElll 2.32	10	x33	34⅝	34⅜	34½	+ ⅜
14	9	Clev Pitts		z100	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
53	36½	CloroxCo .52	30	547	37	34¼	34⅞	— 2⅞
19⅞	12½	CluetPea .90	9	77	13	12⅞	13	
15⅝	12½	CluetP pf 1		2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
91⅞	35	CMIInv Cp	21	230	39¼	36⅛	38	— 1¼
20⅝	14¼	CNA Fin .54	7	314	16⅝	16	16	— ½
26¼	20	CNA pfA1.10		126	21⅞	21	21	— ⅝
35½	16⅞	CoastSt Gas	7	441	17¼	15¼	15½	— 1⅞
42	28½	CstSG pf1.83		24	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	— ⅜
40⅝	22⅞	CstSG pf1.19		9	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
150	135½	CocaCol 1.70	44	84	144⅜	143¼	143¾	— 1¾
25⅛	19	CocaBtlg .34	25	141	21½	21	21⅜	— ¼
26¼	18	ColdwBk .28	8	15	18½	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
27½	17¼	Colecoln .06	29	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
100	89½	ColgPal 1.51	29	109	96	94½	94¾	— 1½
57	52½	ColgP pf3.50		240	53⅜	52¾	52¾	— 1
18⅞	12¼	CollinAik .56	9	91	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅜
20⅛	12⅞	Collins Fd	15	27	15⅛	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	19¼	Collins Rad		39	21	20⅝	20½	— ⅛
68	51	ColPenn .20	40	1058	51⅝	44¼	46	— 5⅞
22¼	17	ColonSt 1.04	8	13	17¾	17	17⅜	
22½	16¼	Colt Ind .70	11	28	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
22¼	19⅞	Colt I pf1.60		3	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
52	36⅞	CBS 1.46	14	61	41⅝	40½	41¼	+ ⅞
33⅜	27⅜	ColGas 1.90	9	57	30⅜	30¼	30¼	
9⅞	5⅝	Colum Pict	13	69	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
29	26⅛	ColSOh 1.92	9	33	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
68	49⅜	CmbEn 1.45	18	167	69	67½	67½	— ½
60	46	CmE pf1.70		5	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ¾
19⅞	14	ComlSol .40	22	16	15⅛	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	31⅝	ComwE 2.30	10	105	33⅜	33½	33½	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	ComE A wt		70	11⅛	11	11	
12⅛	10⅝	ComEdB wt		62	11⅛	11	11	
97¼	97	ComE pf7.24		60	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	26⅝	KomwE pf 2		3	27⅛	27¼	27½	
26⅞	25¼	ComE pf1.90		9	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
10¼	6½	CornwO .181	85	51	7	6⅞	6⅞	
22⅞	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		17	20⅝	19½	19¾	— ⅝
5½	3⅛	Comput Sci		79	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
64½	51	Comsat .56	20	190	53	51⅜	51½	— 1¼
17⅞	14½	ComAgr .50b	9	8	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	18⅛	CneMill 1.08	7	19	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
28½	24⅛	ConnM 1.89e	15	47	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	22¼	Conrac .60	12	18	23½	23¼	23¼	— ½
26	24	ConEd 1.80	11	152	24⅝	24⅜	24½	
84½	80¼	ConEd pf 6		2	80½	80¼	80¼	— ¾
68	65	ConEd pf 5		12	66⅞	65½	65⅞	— ⅛
46⅞	36⅞	ConFds 1.30	14	158	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
114⅞	95	Con F pf4.50		11	101	98⅞	101	+ 2
23⅝	16¼	ConFrgt .52	9	12	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
32	27⅝	ConNGs 2.03	8	40	28⅝	28	28¼	
30⅝	27½	ConsuPow 2	9	54	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
104½	101	CnPw pf7.72		z60	102	102	102	— 1
65¼	60	CnPw pf4.50		z150	60½	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅜
17⅝	12	Cont Air Lin	18	207	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
30⅞	25½	Cnt Can 1.60	10	105	27⅞	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	ContCopp		75	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	13	CtCop pf1.25		z30	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
43⅝	38⅝	ContCp 2.16	8	62	39⅝	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
49½	42½	Ct C pfA2.50		15	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	
26⅛	18⅞	ContIll 1.65e	11	49	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
15¾	5⅜	ContInv .16t	9	37	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14	11	CnMtg 1.09e	10	44	11½	11¼	11½	
44	32½	ContOil 1.50	10	423	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
61¼	45½	ContOil pf 2		1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
15⅞	11⅞	Cont Stl .40	9	8	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	
25⅝	21⅝	Cont Tel .84	14	124	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
62	45⅝	Control Dat	11	139	49⅞	48⅝	48⅝	— 1¼
59½	55	CnDt pf4.50		z130	56	55	56	+ ⅜
32	26⅛	Conwd 1.90	9	4	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
14⅝	8½	CookUnit .50	6	26	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
37½	30⅝	CooperIn .80	11	28	30⅞	29	29	— 1⅝
102	89	Cooperln pfA5		1	87½	87½	87½	— 2
31¾	17⅞	Cooper Lab	21	21	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
20⅜	16	CopT 1.06e	7	38	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
21½	18⅛	CopT pf1.25		3	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
26½	19¾	Copeind .32	16	32	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ½
24½	16⅝	Copp Rnge		57	18⅜	16¾	17	— 1
30⅞	25½	CopwStl 1.28	7	22	28½	28⅛	28½	
15½	6¼	Cordura Cp	6	11	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
121¾	98¼	CorneG 1.12	33	47	110	108½	109¾	+ 1¼
30⅞	25⅜	Cousin 2.12e	12	17	26¼	26	26¼	—
9⅝	7	Cowles Com	18	17	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
40¼	24½	CoxBdct .35	14	54	25⅛	24¾	25	+ ⅛
34	28⅜	CPC Int 1.77	10	70	31½	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼
22½	17¼	Crane .80a	7	20	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
12½	10⅛	CredIIF .38	10	13	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
32½	26¼	CrockN 1.66	7	156	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅞
19⅝	15⅛	CrompK .80	8	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
28⅝	18⅞	CrouHin .54	13	16	20	19½	19⅞	
27½	22⅛	Crown Cork	14	30	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
29½	23½	CrwZell 1.20	11	133	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	
71½	65⅞	CrnZ pf4.20		z10	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅜
39½	24⅝	CTS Cp .60	9	9	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
17⅛	14⅝	Culligan .30	16	35	14⅞	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
59⅝	33	CumEn .88a	16	66	38½	37¼	37½	— 1
10¼	7¼	Cumn Drug	9	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	21	CurtissWri	41	349	23¾	22⅝	23⅛	+ ¼
44	28	CurtissWr A		4	29½	28¾	29	
59¼	32¼	CutlerH 1.28	11	33	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
26¼	21⅞	CyclopsCp 1	7	120	23⅞	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
36⅜	30½	CyprusMn 1	10	19	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜

D

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62¾	39	Damon Cp	32	11	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅜
12½	9⅝	DanRiv .40	15	24	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
41⅞	30¾	DanaCp 1.36	9	31	36½	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
50⅜	33¾	Dartind .30b	14	99	36⅝	35⅞	35⅝	— 1
50⅞	39	Dartind pt 2		13	41½	40⅞	41¼	+ ⅜
19⅞	16½	Dayco 1.14	6	8	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Daylin .24	6	12	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
27	16⅜	DaytHud .54	11	13	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
25	22¼	DaytPL 1.66	10	94	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9¾	DeanWit .40	4	35	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
49½	40¼	Deere 1.08	10	145	43⅝	42⅛	42¼	— 1⅛
17⅝	15¾	DimarP 1.16	9	46	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	18½	Del Mnt 1.10	9	21	19	18⅝	19	— ⅛
68⅛	53½	DeltaAir .50	20	151	67½	66½	66½	— 1
10⅛	7¾	Deltec Int	5	8	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
24¼	14¼	Deltona Crp	6	59	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
38⅛	27½	DennMfg .80	9	14	29½	28¾	28⅞	— 1⅛
15½	11¼	DeSotoIn .40	10	41	12⅛	11¾	12	— ⅜
21¼	20	DetEdis 1.45	9	64	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
120	114¼	Det E pf9.32		z120	117½	116½	116⅞	+ ⅜
104	99½	Det E pf7.68		z100	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
102½	98	Det E pf7.45		z20	98¾	98¾	98¾	— 1
83	76¾	Det E pf5.50		1	78	78	78	— ½
27⅛	15⅛	Dexter C .25	17	9	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
24⅛	15⅜	Dial Finl .54	13	9	22⅛	21¾	22	+ ⅜
38⅛	28⅞	Diamln 1.80	9	50	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
25½	19¾	DiamShm 1	10	93	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	30⅛	Dia Sh pfC 2		4	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	16¼	Dia pf DT.20		9	16⅛	16½	16¼	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	Dictaphn .30	15	33	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
50½	42	Diebold .40b	23	5	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	
13⅝	10⅝	DiGiorg .60	8	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
104⅞	73½	Digital Eqpt	51	65	82⅝	81½	81½	— ⅝
10⅞	8	Dillingm .40	14	109	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
28⅞	24½	Dillngm pf 2		1	25	25	25	
39⅜	32¼	Dillon .80b	19	25	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	— ¼
123⅞	88½	DisneyW .12	61	143	92¼	90	92¼	+ 1⅛
18⅞	13⅛	Disston .09e	13	18	16⅛	16¼	16½	— ⅛
49⅛	42	DistSeag .70	21	4	42⅝	42½	42½	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	Diversfd In		7	3	2⅞	3	
29⅝	24	DivMt 2.77e	8	103	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
30	25¼	DrPeppr .22	62	73	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
83½	68	DomeM .80a	28	10	73¼	78	78	— ⅜
9⅝	8⅛	DomF 1.01r		63	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	DonLufJ .12	7	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
25	17⅜	Donnlley .48	16	257	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
26⅛	14⅝	Doric Cp .32	6	26	15¼	15	15	— ¼
16½	9⅛	Dorr Oliver	9	22	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	8	Dorsey .10	6	14	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
55	40	DoverCp .84	13	17	41⅞	41	41⅞	— ⅝
107	97⅞	DowCh 1.80	25	63	105	104⅛	104⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	DPF Inc		31	6⅛	5⅞	6	
29⅝	26⅛	Dravo 1.50	9	11	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ½
50⅞	37⅛	Dressln 1.40	14	98	42¼	41⅝	41⅞	— ½
51¾	39⅝	Dres pf 2.20		52	44⅞	44	44	— ½
46½	35	Drssr pfB 2		13	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
24	21	DrexB 1.9?e		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	DreyfusCp 1	6	8	12⅛	12	12⅛	
23⅛	20¼	Duk Pw 1.40	12	49	21½	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
109	104½	Duke pf8.20		z100	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
105¾	100¼	Duke pf7.80		z220	102	102	102	
99⅞	89	Duke pf6.75		1	92½	92½	92½	+ 1
81¼	75	DunBrd 1.64	30	36	80	79¾	79⅞	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	Duplan Cp	30	12	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
188	159	duPont 5.45e	18	241	175½	173¾	174½	+ ½
70¾	68	duPtf pf4.50		4	68½	67¾	67¾	— ⅜
24⅛	22⅞	DuqLt 1.72	10	45	24¼	23¾	24	
102	96¼	Duqn pf7.20		z100	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
30	28	Dq 4.2pf2.10		z20	29⅛	29	29	
29	27	DuqLt 4pf 2		z130	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	
27	17⅝	Dymoln .20	12	15	18⅝	18½	18½	— ½
2⅝	1	v|Dynm Am		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	25⅝	EaglePic .97	10	17	28⅛	27⅞	28	
17⅝	12	Easco .45r	8	34	14⅝	13⅞	14½	+ ½
22⅛	12⅞	East Air Ln	17	192	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
30	20⅞	EastGs .69t	14	54	25⅞	25⅛	25¾	+ ⅜
22¾	19⅞	EastUtl 1.50	10	5	20⅝	20¼	20½	
151¾	132⅝	EasKd 1.08a	41	222	140⅞	139	139½	— 1⅛
41½	33⅜	Eaton 1.50a	9	38	36⅛	35½	35¾	— ¼
42	30¼	Echlin .32	29	35	35⅜	34½	34½	— ⅞
42½	34⅛	EckrdJk .20	43	59	37¾	37	37⅛	— ½
41⅞	27⅝	EckdNC .24	22	11	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ½
47	30⅝	EdisnB 1.08	10	17	30⅞	30	30½	— ¼
18⅞	13	EG&G .10	24	70	16⅛	16	16	+ ¼
9⅝	5½	Elect Assoc	17	28	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
56½	42	EDS	38	4	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	3¼	El Mem Mg	60	46	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	4	Elgin Nat 3	18	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
21½	6	Elixir Ind	5	38	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
21	16¼	ElPasoNG 1	8	74	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	28⅞	EltraCp .28	8	33	31¼	30¾	30¾	
95½	85½	EmerEl 1.25	32	121	89⅞	88¾	88⅞	— 1
66½	59⅝	EmE pfB.90		11	62¾	62	62¾	+ 1
63⅝	58½	EmeryA .54	60	5	65	65	65	— ½
17⅛	9⅛	EmeryIn .31	12	40	10⅝	10	10	— ⅜
33	25⅜	Emhrt 1.20b	9	11	26¼	26½	26¼	+ ½
5	3⅜	EMILtd .16e	14	32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
28⅝	25½	EmDist 1.88	11	8	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
14	9½	EmpFin .57t	6	23	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
18	9¾	Empire Gas	6	14	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
27¼	16	EnglhdM .43	14	140	18⅛	17⅞	18	
8⅛	5⅜	Ennis Busn	10	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
53	32	Envirotech	23	60	34⅝	33½	33¾	— ½
21	17½	Equimrk .80	7	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
36¾	33½	EquitGs 2.40	8	2	34½	34⅛	34½	
31¼	24	EquitLs2.33e	12	21	26⅞	26	26⅛	
33⅛	25¼	ESBInc 1.28	11	7	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
10⅞	7	Esquire .32	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	16	Essexlnt .64	9	38	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Esterline .30	16	16	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
32½	25⅞	EthylCp .90	6	204	27⅝	27	27¼	— ⅜
48	39½	Ethyl pf2.40		1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
24⅛	16⅜	EvansP .40b	10	86	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	
22	16½	ExCellO .80	14	40	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ¼
17	8½	Exndcare	8	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
101	87¼	Exxon 3.80e	14	579	98½	97⅝	97½	— ¾

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅞	10⅛	Fabrge .40	7	51	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
64⅞	44⅛	Fairch Cam	30	119	48	46⅞	47⅛	
13⅝	8⅜	Fair In .30e	6	36	8¾	8½	8½	
15⅞	10⅞	Fairmnt .50	9	16	11	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
5⅜	4⅛	Falstaf Brw		6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	11⅞	FamilyF .72	8	22	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅝	Fansteel	11	6	12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
15	9	Far Wst Fin	8	13	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅞	Farah Mfg		36	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
35⅛	19	Fedders .50		92	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	FedMog 1.80	10	11	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼
26⅛	13½	FedNMt .50	7	267	16⅞	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
26¼	20	FedPapBd 1	8	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	FPap pf1.20		7	16¾	16⅝	16⅜	+ ⅛
11½	8¼	FdSign S .30	11	4	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
57	43¼	FedDSt .08	17	214	44½	43¾	43¾	— ¼
47⅛	35⅛	Ferro Cp .76	12	8	39⅞	37⅞	39⅞	+ ½
18⅛	13⅞	Fibrebrd .76	8	123	14¼	14	14⅛	
38	37¼	FidMt 3.16e	10	21	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
27½	17	FieldM 1.40	8	32	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Filtrol 1.40	14	1	20	20	20	
27¼	16½	FinlFed .93t	6	7	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
27⅞	20⅛	Firstone .86	9	44	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
31⅝	18	FstChr 1.50t	9	42	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
61⅞	49⅞	FstChiC 1.62	13	11	55¼	55	55⅛	
27⅞	20⅝	FstMt 2.26e	8	132	20½	19⅛	20	— ⅝
46⅛	34⅜	FstNBo 1.62	10	4	37	36¾	37	
83	67¼	FstNCy 1.44	22	136	80⅜	77⅝	80	— ⅝
41¼	37⅝	FstNCity wi		24	40⅝	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
23¼	17	FstNatStr		4	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
52¼	39	FstPen 1.20	13	8	42	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	22½	FPaM 2.14e	10	26	24⅛	24¼	24½	
12⅞	11¾	FstURE .92	16	15	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
15⅝	11	FstVaBk .44	12	9	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
40½	37	FstWsB 1.72	9	183	36½	35⅞	36	— 1
68½	48¼	Fischbch .84	19	8	50⅝	50	50⅝	+ ⅜
18½	13¼	FishFd .20b	9	16	13½	13	13	— ¼
11⅜	8¼	Fishr Sci .16	12	10	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅛
26¾	10⅝	FleetEnt .12	9	194	11¼	10¼	11⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	10	Fleming .50	8	10	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	18⅞	Flintkote 1	7	39	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
37⅞	30⅞	Fnl pfB 2.2)		3	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅜
30½	26¼	FlaE Coast	9	22	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
22¼	15⅝	FlaGas .65	8	43	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
51⅝	37	FlaPow 1.80	10	72	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
40⅛	33⅛	FlaPwL 1.10	14	49	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+ 1⅛
29¾	22⅛	FlaStl 1.08	5	15	24½	24	24	— ½
39½	27⅛	Fluor 1.66t	69	114	39⅛	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅝
65	54	Fluor pfB 3		4	64	63⅞	64	
41¾	27	FlyTigr .30r	13	119	31⅛	30	30	— 1½
27⅞	17½	FMC Cp .85	8	55	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
39⅛	33	FMC pf2.25		5	35½	34½	35	
9⅞	8	FdFair .20b		61	8	8	8	— ⅛
13⅜	9⅛	FooteCB .60	12	2	9½	9½	9½	
9	6⅝	Foote Min		2	8	8	8	
19	13⅝	FooteMin pf		6	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
82⅝	60⅛	FordM 2.80	7	381	64⅜	63⅛	63⅝	— 1½
20⅝	14½	ForMcK .84	6	184	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	25⅜	FMK pf1.80		6	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
64½	56⅝	FtHowP .64	30	40	62½	62	62	— ⅛
31¼	21	Fost Whl .80	14	172	32⅞	31½	32⅜	+ 1½
21⅝	17½	Fst Whl pf 1		211	22⅝	21¾	22½	+ ⅜
31⅝	24⅝	Foxboro .40	26	16	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	— ¼
23⅝	13½	FrnklnM .22	19	93	16	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
27½	12¼	Frank St .40	15	603	27	24⅛	26	— 1½
29¾	22	FreeptM .80	22	39	25	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	27½	Fruehf 1.70	9	47	30½	29⅞	30	
20⅞	13¾	Fuqual .83t	7	92	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	15	Gable Ind	7	11	19	18⅞	19	
6⅛	3⅞	GAC Corp		66	4⅛	4	4	
17½	13	GAC Cp pf		1	13	13	13	
22¼	14	GAF Crp .40	8	215	14⅞	14½	14½	
29	20½	GAF pf 1.20		11	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
36⅞	28¼	Gam Sk 1.30	6	15	28⅞	28½	28¼	— ¼
37	28¼	GamS pf1.60		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
45	37	Gannett .25	35	11	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
27½	21½	GardDen .70	15	62	22½	21¾	22	— ⅜
19⅝	16½	Garlock .84	9	9	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	15	Gas Svc 1.12	9	11	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Gateway In	6	14	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
12	7⅝	GCA Corp	28	39	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
17	12⅞	Gemini Cap		15	13⅛	13	13	— ⅜
14½	13⅞	Gemini .56a		2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	15¼	Gen Am Inv		15	17⅛	16⅞	16½	— ⅜
51⅛	41⅝	GnA Oil .60b	16	21	41¾	41	41	— ¾
44⅛	38⅛	GATran 1.68	12	37	41¼	40⅞	41	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅞	GnBncs .75e	7	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
33¾	23½	Gen Battery	13	25	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
16¼	11	GCable .80	10	77	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
20⅞	17	GenCig 1.20	8	27	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
14¼	8⅞	G Devel .63t	9	92	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	17¾	Gen Dynam	7	34	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	
75⅛	60¼	GenEl 1.40	21	384	64⅝	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅜
7⅞	6⅝	GFirpfg .10e	209	101	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
30½	24⅝	GnFood 1.40	12	190	27¼	26⅝	27	+ ¼
29¾	18	GnGrth .75h	28	29	18⅜	17⅞	17¼	— 1
18½	11⅝	Gen Host	11	7	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
29½	17¼	Gn Inst .50t	17	30	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
46	23¾	GnMedic .12	25	8	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ¾
67⅝	55	GenMills 1	22	84	61½	60⅝	61¼	+ ⅜
113	97½	GMill pf1.75		1	104	104	104	+ 1
84⅝	70⅝	GnMot 4.45e	9	429	74⅝	73⅝	73⅞	— ⅜
59½	55	GMt pf 3.75		3	56	55⅝	55¾	
21¼	13⅛	GenPort .80	8	44	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
22¼	20⅝	GPubUt 1.60	9	186	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Gen Refract		24	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
57¼	38½	GnSignal .65	19	19	47½	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅜
4⅝	3	Gen Steel		4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
31	26⅝	GTel El 1.60	10	165	28¼	28	28¼	
42¾	37	GTIEl pf2.50		5	41	40	41	+ 1½
18¼	17	GTFl pf1.25		z100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
28⅝	22	Gen Tire 1b	6	239	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
15⅛	10¼	Genesco .68		30	11¼	11¼	11⅛	— ¼
18½	16⅝	Genstar .70	10	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
43½	40	GenuPt .46a	37	236	42¼	42	42	+ ¾
38⅝	30⅝	GaPac .80b	39	371	32¾	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	19⅝	Gerber 1.25	10	6	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
118¼	92½	GettyO 1.21e	29	183	119¼	116⅝	118	+ 2
21	19½	GetlO pf1.20		2	20	20	20	
17⅝	12⅞	GlanPC .80	8	53	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
34½	18¼	GibFin 1.12t	7	30	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅜
12¼	7	Gidd Lewis		94	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
25⅛	17⅝	GiffdHil .45e	8	4	19⅝	19½	19½	
32⅛	17½	Gilbert Flex	14	241	21	20¼	21	+ ⅜
66	54⅛	Gillette 1.40	23	131	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	20½	Gimbel Br 1	12	15	20¾	20	20¾	
30¼	19¼	Ginos Inc	17	9	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
33½	22⅛	GleasnW .44	17	14	24⅞	24	24¼	— ⅛
23⅞	12¼	Global Mar	11	35	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
32⅜	17¼	Globe U .60	8	4	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
25¼	15⅞	GoldWt Fin	13	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
30⅛	23⅝	Goodrich 1	7	190	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
105	102	Gdrch pf7.85		z30	104	104	104	
31⅞	25	Goodyr .92	10	295	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅜
25½	16	GorJwlA .24	11	6	16¼	16	16¼	
34½	22½	Gouldinc 1	10	50	26	25	25⅞	+ 1
28	22¾	Grace 1150	11	52	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
16⅞	12⅞	GrandUn .80	9	66	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
25⅞	20½	Granitv 1.30	7	21	24⅜	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	23	GrantW 1.50	8	182	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
28¾	16¾	GrayDr 1.20	8	17	18	17½	17¾	— ¼
40⅝	34	GtAMt 2.91e	12	28	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
19	13½	Grt AllPac		27	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
31⅞	25	GtLkD 1.20a	16	2	27½	27⅛	27½	
11	10¼	GtNoir 1.10e	12	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
55	43	GINNek 1.60	13	4	45	44⅞	45	
25	23¾	GINN pf1.60		1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
34⅝	20⅞	GtWFin .30e	8	153	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Gt Wn Unit		61	6⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
19⅝	17¼	GtWnUnt pf		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	22	GrenGiant 1	11	6	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	16¼	Greyhd 1.04	9	78	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
5	3¼	Greyhnd wt		28	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	12⅞	Grolier .90	7	47	12⅞	12⅛	12¾	— ⅛
12¾	8	Grumman		25	10½	10	10⅛	
35⅜	19¾	Guardian In	21	49	25	21⅛	21⅞	— 3
46⅛	40⅝	GuarM 4.27e	9	10	41¾	41	41	— ¼
57½	35½	GlfLHold .90	7	40	35⅞	35	35	— ½
28⅛	24⅝	GulfOil 1.50	11	581	25½	25⅛	25⅜	
13⅝	7¼	Gulf Resrce	16	30	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
16	12⅞	GfR ptB.65k		6	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ¼
22⅞	18¼	GlfStUt 1.04	12	67	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
64	59½	GlfSU pf4.40		z30	63½	63½	60½	— ½
35¼	23¾	GulfWn .64	6	79	24⅞	24	24	— ¾
11¾	5⅞	GlfWind wt		40	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
67½	55⅛	GlfW pf 3.87		8	56½	54½	55	— 1½
77½	75⅜	GlfW pf5.75		1	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
9	5⅛	Gulton Ind	170	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	17⅜	HalPrint .80	7	3	19½	19⅜	19½	
155	125¼	Haiburt 1.12	37	73	141⅞	140½	140⅞	— 1¼
18¼	12	HamPap .50	13	132	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
15¼	9⅝	Hamond .40	9	36	10½	10¼	10⅜	
15⅞	8⅝	Handlmn .68	9	37	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
19¾	15⅞	HandyH .72	13	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
18¼	13	HanesCp .60	6	508	13½	13	13	— ⅛
60¼	49½	Hanna 1.35	23	26	53½	53	53½	+ ⅛
35¼	22¾	Harcourt 1	10	29	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
22	11½	Hardees .16	17	24	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
26⅛	22	Harnisf 1.2	7	2	23½	23	23	— ½
25⅝	18⅝	Harrahs .22	19	19	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
49¼	31¼	Harris Int 1	13	42	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
21¼	18	Harsco 1b	8	24	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
29¼	19¼	HrtSMrx .88	13	5	22¼	22	22	— ½
29⅛	15	HartHk .20e	14	15	16¾	16¾	16¾	6
34	27⅝	HawilEl 1.56	11	26	28⅞	28¼	28½	— ⅛
19¼	14⅝	Hayes Alb 1	7	20	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	6⅝	Hazeltine	17	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅛	18⅝	HCA Ind		42	21⅞	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
58⅝	47½	HelthTex .24	32	48	49⅞	49	49½	
33⅞	17⅜	Hecksin .08	13	5	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
20⅝	15⅝	HeclaM .33t	33	63	16⅞	15⅛	16	— ⅛
44½	39	HeinzH 1.08	13	30	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ½
32⅞	20½	HelenaR .76	45	65	29½	27⅞	27⅞	
6	3½	Helene Curt		25	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
39⅝	32¼	HellerInt .84	16	42	33	32½	33	
15⅞	13⅛	HelmeP .60	8	25	13½	13⅜	13½	
36½	23¼	Helmer Pay	15	29	27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Hemisph Cp		1	2½	2½	2½	
7⅝	6⅞	HemInc .60e		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
78	69¼	Hercuwe 1.12	21	57	75	74	75	+ ⅞
24¾	18⅛	HershF 1.10	11	61	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
59½	46½	Heublein .92	23	133	47⅛	46½	46½	— ⅜
94⅝	79¾	Hew Pck .20	57	88	86⅝	85½	85⅝	+ ⅞
8⅞	6	High Volts	38	8	7⅛	7	7¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	25⅝	Hillenbd .43	17	25	29⅝	29	29	— ⅜
43⅝	27	Hilton Htl 1	12	76	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	4⅛	HMW Ind	23	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+
38	29¼	HobrtMf .64	18	16	30¼	30	30	
39⅛	29	HoerWal .97	11	4	32¼	32	32	+ ½
21	10⅝	Hoff Elctrn	8	17	11½	11¼	11¼	
42⅝	30	Holdylnn .30	23	191	33⅝	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅞
15¼	13⅝	HollySs .85e	6	8	14	13⅞	14	6
37⅞	23	Homestk .40	29	103	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	— ⅛
140⅝	105½	Honywll 1.40	28	112	117	115¼	115¼	— 1⅞
41	31⅞	HoovBll 1.28	11	27	35½	34½	35½	+ 1
15¾	8⅝	Horizon Cp	2	59	9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— 1⅛
27⅞	12	Hospit Affil	10	10	13	13	13	— ⅛
37	15¾	HspAm .06e	15	102	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	Host Intl .36	15	25	17⅝	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
16⅛	11¼	HoudalI .60a	8	20	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
19⅝	11½	HouMif .40	10	46	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
10	6½	House Fbric	13	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
35⅞	24	HousehF .86	11	162	29⅝	28	28⅝	— ⅜
58⅝	42	HouF pf2.50		25	50½	49	50½	+ 1½
79½	55½	HouF pf2.37		3	64½	64	64½	+ ½
51½	41½	HousLP 1.40	14	147	44⅝	44⅛	44⅞	— ⅛
66½	55½	HouNGs .69	20	15	63½	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	57⅛	HouG pf2.50		2	63½	63½	63½	
24⅞	21¾	HowJohn .16	25	430	24⅞	23	23¼	— 1⅛
14⅝	11¾	Howmet .70	9	68	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	19½	Hubbd 1.51e	13	19	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	
24¼	20⅝	HudBay 1.20	18	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
9⅞	6⅞	HughHat .40	7	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
52⅞	41⅞	Hughes Tool	21	82	45⅝	44⅛	45⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	11	HuttnEF .40	5	13	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
37	24	Huyck .24a	27	5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅞	Hydrmf .12e	P	25	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅞	11⅛	ICN Pharm	47	59	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	— ⅜
35	29⅛	IdahoP 1.76	10	48	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
18⅞	13½	IdealBas .70	9	8	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅜
86	72½	Ideal pf 4.75		4	75¼	74	74½	+ 2
11⅛	6⅛	IdeaToy .50t	8	63	6½	6¼	6¼	
29	21⅜	IllCent 1.22	7	60	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
55⅞	45	IllCen pf3.50		16	48⅞	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	29½	IllPowr 2.20	12	51	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
30	30	IlPow pf2.13		z20	29	29	29	— ⅜
29½	27½	IlPow pf2.04		z500	29	29	29	+ 1
36	28⅛	IllTool .36	26	27	32	31¼	32	+ ⅝
19	11	ImpCpAm	8	62	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	36¾	INA Cp 1.50	8	349	41⅝	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	Income Cap		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	10	IncCCu .90e		3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27½	20⅞	Indian H .80	7	27	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ½
28⅝	26¼	IndnaG 1.84	8	5	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅝
29⅛	24	InplsPL 1.62	8	42	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
44⅛	31⅛	IndstNat .96	12	8	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
69½	57½	IngerR 2.16	15	63	62½	61½	62½	+ ⅞
48¾	40⅛	IngR pf2.35		10	44⅝	42½	44	+ 1½
45⅝	37⅛	InlCntA 1.60	11	2	47	47	41	
34⅛	30	Inland Stl 2	9	84	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	
10⅞	8	Inmont .15e	8	23	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15	10¼	Insilco .70	8	36	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ¼
20¼	16¼	Insc pfA1.25		1	16½	16½	16½	
52½	45½	InspirCop 2	10	22	51	50⅛	51	+ ½
19⅛	12	Instlinv .80e	8	10	13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
54	42	Interco 1.28	11	30	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
29	26½	Intrlkln 1.80	8	14	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅛
456½	404½	IBM 5.60	37	201	429¾	425	425¼	— 4½
100¾	83	IntFlaF .43b	77	114	93½	92⅛	93½	
39	30¼	IntHar 1.40a	8	230	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅝
16½	14¼	InHold 1.51e		x2	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Int Indust		28	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅝	IntlndA pf		6	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	22⅞	IntMinC .40	14	132	27⅜	26⅞	27½	
12⅛	8½	Int Mng		216	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
34⅛	25¾	IntMltif 1.25	10	38	26⅞	25⅜	26⅛	+ ⅜
36⅝	31½	Int Nickel 1	21	151	32	31⅝	32	
43⅝	34½	IntPap 1.50a	15	457	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ½
9⅞	6½	Int Rectifier	22	15	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
60⅛	40¾	IntT&T 1.24	10	495	41⅝	41⅛	41⅞	— ⅜
109	77	IntTT pfH4		7	78	77½	77½	— 1⅛
103	75¼	ITT pf14.50		13	76½	75¾	75¾	— 1
101½	72¼	IntTT pfJ4		4	73	72½	72½	— 1
100	71	IntTT pfK4		15	71½	71	71	— 1
74	49¾	ITT pfN2.25		86	51¼	50¼	51¼	+ ⅛
98¼	77	IntTT pfO5		2	78	77¾	78	
25⅛	21⅛	IntUtil .75	13	612	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
60½	53	Int Util A		26	60⅞	60	60⅞	+ ⅞
40	34½	IntUtil pf1.25		11	40	39⅝	40	+ ½
72	65	Intrpce pf 5		7	66	66	66	
25⅛	17¼	IntpGp .55e	7	3	19	19	19	
14	8⅝	Intrst Brds	9	20	8¾	8½	8½	
19½	18	IntrsPw 1.32	11	76	18⅞	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Interst Strs		62	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	6⅝	Interst Unit	7	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	23	Iowa Beef	7	31	25	25	25	— ¼
18⅞	17⅞	Iowa El 1.30	7	27	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
20⅝	19½	IowaIlG 1.44	7	29	20	19⅞	19⅞	
24⅛	21⅛	IowaPL 1.68	10	18	24⅛	23¾	24	
21⅝	19¾	IwaPSv 1.44	10	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
8¾	4⅞	IpcoHsp .15t	58	34	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
37½	22¼	ITE Im .60b	10	15	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ½
53⅝	27½	Itek Corp	15	236	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ¼

J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	13⅝	JamesF .34	11	2	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
16½	12⅝	Japan 1.73e		46	14⅛	14	14	
		Jpn fnl.73e		11	13¼	13¼	13¼	
71¾	61	JeffPilot .92	16	44	65⅝	64⅝	65	— 1
114¾	111	JerCe pf9.36		z50	113	113	113	+ 1
105	100	JerCe pf8.12		z50	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ½
103	98	JerCe pf7.88		z50	99	99	99	— ⅜
54½	51	JerCen pf 4		z10	52¼	52¼	52¼	
55⅛	41⅜	Jewel C 1.66	10	80	41⅞	41	41⅜	— ⅛
33	23½	JimWalt .68	8	37	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
38½	29	JimW pf1.6		2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
27¾	25	JHanl 1.95e		52	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
33	22¼	JhnMan 1.20	9	95	24⅞	24¼	24½	— ⅜
132¼	115⅜	JohnJhn .50	57	129	124	122⅞	123	— ½
37⅞	20¼	Johns Sv .80	10	27	24¼	23⅝	24	
61½	43½	JonLog .80	12	19	44⅞	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅛
22	17⅞	JonLau 1.35	8	20	21⅞	21½	21⅝	
30	24	Jorgen 1.30b	7	1	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
31½	18⅜	Jostens .73	10	3	20	20	20	
37⅞	26⅛	JoyMfg 1.40	12	55	26⅞	25½	26¼	
19⅛	13½	KaisAlm .50	16	71	17⅛	16⅝	16½	— ⅞
12⅛	8	KaisCem .59	7	80	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
36½	34	KlCm pf2.50		1	34	34	34	— ¼
18⅝	17	KlCm pf1.37		9	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	10	KaneMill .10	7	38	13⅛	13	13	
32⅞	30½	KClyPL 2.20	9	42	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	— ⅜
65½	60½	KCPL pf4.50		z150	63	62	63	+ 1
55	52	KCPL pf3.80		z110	52	51	51	— 2
42	30	KCSou Ind 2	7	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	21	KanGEl 1.52	8	19	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	15½	KanNeb 1.02	12	9	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
30	24	KanPLt 1.48	10	8	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ½
8¾	6	Katy Ind	12	67	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	20⅞	Katy pfB 1.46		55	23	22⅛	23	+ 1
45⅞	29	KaufBrd .12	25	161	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅜	KawcBrl .20	17	71	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	14	KayserR .60	6	3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
33⅞	26	Keebler .70	12	1	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6¼	KeaneCp .10	7	26	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	13½	Keller .40	7	22	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	27¾	Kellogg 1.08	19	20	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	15¼	Kellogg wi		4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	25	KelsyH 1.30	7	11	25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅜
30⅞	22⅜	Kennmtl .84	9	8	24	23¾	24	
29¼	24	Kenncnt 1.40	10	335	29⅛	28⅛	28¾	— ⅜
26⅛	23⅛	KyUtil 1.74	9	36	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
77⅝	64⅝	KerrMG .60	34	10	74¼	72½	73⅛	— 1⅛
20⅛	16	KeysCn .20e	7	9	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	19¼	Kidde .6a0	6	98	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
54¼	51¼	Kidde pfB 4		1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
42¾	36⅜	KimbCl 1.20	17	138	47¼	40⅞	47⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	9	KingDSt .30	9	217	9½	9¼	9½	
40⅞	24⅝	KirschCo .72	12	3	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	+ ¼
39⅞	32⅝	KLM Airlin		10	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
57⅞	47⅝	KnightN .28	25	17	51	50¼	50½	— ⅞
21¼	15¼	Koehrg .30e	8	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
37⅝	33½	Kopprs 1.72	8	4	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅝	Koracrp Ind	9	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
50⅞	43¾	Kraftco 1.77	12	53	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	
51⅜	36	KresgeS .17	35	1612	36¼	34¾	35	— 1⅝
27⅛	19⅝	Kroehlr .83a	7	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	18⅝	Kroger 1.30	14	291	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ⅝
14	13½	Kysor In .60	8	15	15	14½	15	+ ½

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	20⅜	LacGas 1.50	8	11	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅞	Lams Sess 1	10	13	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
33	23	LaneBry .65	13	4	26⅛	26⅛	26½	
32¾	26⅛	Larwn 2.67e	10	29	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅝	Latrobe Stl	69	30	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	LearSieg .20	10	95	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
32	27¼	LearS pf2.2)		7	29⅝	29	29⅞	+ ¼
19⅛	9	Leasco .40	4	181	10⅜	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
	24¾	Leasc pf2.20		85	28¼	27⅞	28	
47¾	35⅞	Leaswy .44b	16	27	40⅝	39½	40⅛	+ ⅝
21⅝	13	LeedsN .50	13		11⅛	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
19	14⅝	Leesona .40	15	4	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ¼
17⅝	12⅞	LehPCm .60	7	30	14¼	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	LehVal Ind		103	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12	16½	Lehmn 1.57e		41	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
23	10⅞	Lennar Crp	6	18	11¾	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
44	36	Lenox .50b	21	72	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ¾
14⅛	10½	LevFd Cap		13	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13⅛	12⅞	WevFIn .75a		10	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	33⅛	LeviStrs .48	15	37	36	35⅝	36	+ ½
27¾	10	Levitz Furn	14	697	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
6⅛	5	LFE Cp		16	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅛	LFE pf.50		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
42⅝	34⅝	LOF 2.20	8	78	35	35½	35¾	+ ¼
87	76	LOF pf4.75		217	80⅝	79¾	80⅝	+ ⅝
6¼	5⅛	LibbMcNL		20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅞	17¼	LibrtyCp .30	9	22	17	17	17	— ¼
11⅝	9⅞	LibrtyLn .50	8	71	11½	11	11	— ½
16¾	15	LibyL pf1.25		5	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
46⅝	30¼	LiggMy 2.50	11	35	40⅛	39½	39½	— ⅜
91	72¼	LillyEll .76	45	128	83⅝	82½	83⅝	— ⅜
48¼	31⅛	LincNat 1.08	9	119	32⅞	32⅛	32¾	
97½	68¼	LincNt pf 3		3	72	71⅝	72	+ 1
6⅛	4	Lionel Corp	12	19	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8½	Littnind .32t	35	232	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
16¼	10⅛	Litton ptc pf		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21½	18⅝	Litton pfB 2		11	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ¼
9⅞	7⅛	Lockhd Airc	6	52	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
48	26⅛	LoewCp 1.16	7	47	29	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅜
23⅞	12¼	LomaFin .32	12	35	13½	12¾	12¾	— 1
52¾	41⅞	Wom Mt 3.63	12	x21	46½	45½	45⅞	— ¼
74⅛	11	Londontwn	8	22	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
25⅝	16	LoneStInd 1	7	166	16⅛	16½	15⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	34⅝	LoneSG 1.40	14	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	21⅝	LngIsLt 1.46	9	239	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
61	56	LIL pf 4.35		z400	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ¾
80¾	67	LongDrg .48	41	20	67⅛	65¾	67	— ¼
5¼	3⅝	Loral Corp	20	24	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
44½	32	LaLandEx 1	21	449	38	36⅞	37	— 1
31¾	21¼	La Pacif	11	139	26	25⅞	25¾	— ⅛
35¾	30¼	LousGE 1.60	11	17	30½	30	30	— ⅜
24½	17⅞	Lowenstn .90	8	13	19½	19⅜	19½	
10⅝	7¼	LTV Corp		69	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅞	9	LTV Cp AA		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50	30½	LTVCp pf 5		1	39½	39½	39½	
46	38⅝	Lubrizol .43	32	32	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
16⅝	10¾	LuckyS .50b	11	109	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅞	Ludlow 1.08	9	9	16⅞	15½	16⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	23	LukenStl .80	12	69	30½	29	30⅛	+ 1⅛
7⅝	5⅛	LVO Corp	16	56	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
11	8⅛	Lykes Yngst		57	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	23⅝	Lyk pf2.50k		14	29⅛	29⅞	27	+ ¼
16⅛	10¼	LyncCSy .40	26	7	12⅛	12	12	

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	10	MacAn .07e	1	16	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	MacDonal	67	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	9¼	Macke .30a	9	32	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7⅞	Macmil .05r	7	131	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅜
47⅝	33	Macy RH 1	10	14	33	32½	32⅞	— ¾
13⅝	12	MadF 1.5e5		49	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Mad Sq Gar	18	25	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
21⅝	10	MagicCf .32	8	68	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	13	Magnvx 1.20	14	614	13½	[illegible]	13¼	+ ⅛
32	19¼	Mallory .96	11	16	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	27⅛	MalHyde .32	22	2	28⅛	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Manhln .56b	6	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
31	23¼	Manpwr .72	15	17	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅜
37¼	37⅛	MfrHan 1.56	11	96	32⅞	31¾	32	— ¾
42⅞	30⅞	MAPCO .54	25	19	37¼	36⅛	36⅛	— 1⅛
33⅝	19¼	Marathn Mf	8	26	22¾	22	22¼	— ⅛
37¾	32⅝	MaratO 1.60	13	141	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	20½	Marcor .80	10	151	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	
59⅝	43¼	Marcr pf A2		43	46½	45½	46½	+ ¾
52	34	Maremt .96t	12	50	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	
32¾	26½	MarMid 1.80	8	132	27	26⅝	26½	— ⅜
48⅞	35½	MarionL .27	41	87	41	39⅛	41	+ 2
48¾	30½	Marlen 1.16	17	58	35	34¼	34¾	— ⅛
57¼	40⅝	Marley .40	20	79	40½	39½	39½	— 1⅛
11¼	8⅝	Marqutt Cm	27	16	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
41	31½	Marriot .87t	46	144	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅞
37½	26	MarsFd 1.1 8	12	22	29⅛	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
19½	16½	MartnM 1.15	7	49	17⅛	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
11	8⅝	MartMAl .40	42	26	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	23½	MrldCup .50	11	24	24⅛	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
60	44⅝	MascoCp .20	35	31	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅞
33¼	22⅝	Masonite .43	13	91	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	
23	19⅝	MassyF .75e	10	145	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
28⅝	23⅝	MaMMfg 2e	11	41	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
22¾	21¼	MasMl 1.23e		15	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
35⅝	24	MatsuE .28e	9	92	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	5⅝	Mattel .02p		165	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
52⅝	33⅝	MayDSf 1.60	11	86	35	34	34	— ⅞
35¼	26	MayD pf1.80		5	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
37⅞	28⅝	MayerOs .65	16	10	28⅞	28	28	— ⅝
12⅞	7¼	MaysJW .50	8	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
43⅛	34	Maytag 1.39	16	28	34⅝	34¼	34⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	23	MCA Inc .64	9	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
24	18½	McCord .88	8	8	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
30¼	22½	McCror 1.20	5	24	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
76⅞	61½	McDonalds	69	211	66¼	64⅞	65½	
80¼	50	McDermot 1	27	102	64⅜	63¾	63⅞	— ⅝
39	32⅝	McDonD .40	10	41	37¼	36½	36½	— ½
40¼	30⅝	McGEd 1.50	12	34	33¼	32	33	+ 1⅛
16⅞	10⅛	McGrwH .48	11	48	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	McGrg Don	14	10	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
58⅛	46	McIntyre		z510	55	53½	54	+ 1
19⅞	15⅝	McKee .45e	12	6	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
49¼	42	McLean .60	13	23	45	44	44	— ⅝
22	15⅝	McLouth Stl	15	97	19⅛	18½	19	+ ⅛
15⅛	12½	McNeil .70	8	21	11⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
16¼	14⅝	MeadCp .60	13	51	15⅛	14⅝	15	
38	26	Medusa 1.25	9	3	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
4	3⅛	MEI Cp	10	4	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
34	24⅝	MelvSho .43	24	x86	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
18½	6	Memorex	19	403	6	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
17½	11⅛	Menasc .75t	7	9	12¼	11¼	11¾	— ½
171	151	MercSt 1.60	24	43	170	168½	168⅛	— 1⅜
101½	86¼	Merck 1.18	45	193	95¼	92¼	93½	— 1¼
32¾	15⅝	MerrLyn .56	7	142	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
83	61⅜	MesaP .10b	20	38	67½	67⅛	67½	
170	132¼	MesP pf2.20		1	139	139	139	+ 2
10	8⅝	Mesabi .86e	11	61	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	
24	19	MGM	12	5	19	19	19	
32¼	16½	Metrom .50b	9	47	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
101	95	MetE pf7.68		z40	96	96	96	
105	100½	MetE pf8.12		z60	101¼	101¼	101¼	
98⅞	63½	MGIC In .10	50	1713	65	59	64⅞	— 1⅝
20⅛	15	MichGs 1.04	11	13	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
16	13⅞	MichTube 1	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	12¾	Micrdot .40e	7	15	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
19½	16¼	MidCntT .96	11	30	17⅝	17	17¼	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

ELLIS AG ZUERICH

Weinplatz 6

Phone: 27 41 47. Telex: 53 641.

BROKERS FOR:

Stocks-Eurobonds-Eurodeposits

TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK HOLDING S.A.

luxembourg

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in Luxembourg on the 8th May, 1973, at 2.30 p.m. at Hôtel Aerogolf, Route de Trèves, Luxembourg to consider and, if appropriate, approve the following items:

1. approval of the report of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor for the year ended 31st December, 1972;
   approval of the balance sheet and profit and loss account as at 31st December, 1972;
   discharge to the Directors and to the Statutory Auditor for the proper performance of their duties for the period ended 31st December, 1972;
2. appropriation of profits:
   —appropriation of U.S. Dollars 110,000 to the legal reserve
   —distribution of a dividend of U.S. Dollars 0.10 per share in respect of the three-month period ended 31st December, 1972;
   —appropriation of the balance of the profits;
3. election of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
4. determination of Directors' fees;
5. approval of the *consolidated* balance sheet and profit and loss account of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. and its subsidiaries as at 31st December, 1972.

Resolutions for the approval of the items on the agenda will be carried by a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting. At general meetings each shareholder present in person or by proxy is entitled to one vote in respect of each share of which he is the holder except that under Luxembourg law, no person is entitled to cast votes at any meeting in respect of more than ⅕ of the total issued share capital or more than ⅖ of the share capital represented at the meeting whichever is the lesser.

Any shareholder may appoint a proxy to represent him at the Annual General Meeting. Proxies, to be valid, must be lodged with the Company not later than 6.00 p.m. on the 7th May, 1973.

Holders of bearer certificates will be admitted to the meeting on presentation of their share certificates or of a depositary receipt to be issued by a bank and which will be made available on request by any of the following:

Manufacturers Hanover Limited
8, Princes Street, London EC2R 8AQ.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

Manufacturers Hanover Bank Belgium
13, Rue de Ligne, 1000 Brussels

Manufacturers Hanover Banque Nordique
20, Rue de la Ville-L'Evêque, Paris 8

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
40, Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51/53, Frankfurt

Republic National Bank of New York
452, Fifth Avenue, New York N.Y. 10018

Trade Development Bank
21, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2BY

Trade Development Bank,
16 Place de la Fusterie, 1211 Geneva

Trade Development Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.
84, Avenue de la Porte Neuve, Luxembourg

1972 Annual Report and Proxy forms are available at the offices of the above banks.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

10,000,000 Shares

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

$3.64 Preferred Shares

(Stated Value $50 Per Share)

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. *Incorporated*

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. *Incorporated*

WHITE, WELD & CO. *Incorporated*

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — *MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH* *Incorporated* — *SALOMON BROTHERS*

DREXEL BURNHAM & CO. *Incorporated* — *duPONT GLORE FORGAN* *Incorporated* — *HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.*

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES *Incorporated* — *LOEB, RHOADES & CO.* — *SMITH, BARNEY & CO.* *Incorporated*

STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION — *WERTHEIM & CO., INC.* — *DEAN WITTER & CO.* *Incorporated*

E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — *W. H. MORTON & CO.* *Incorporated* — *SHEARSON, HAMMILL & CO.* *Incorporated* — *SPENCER TRASK & CO.* *Incorporated*

April 17, 1973.



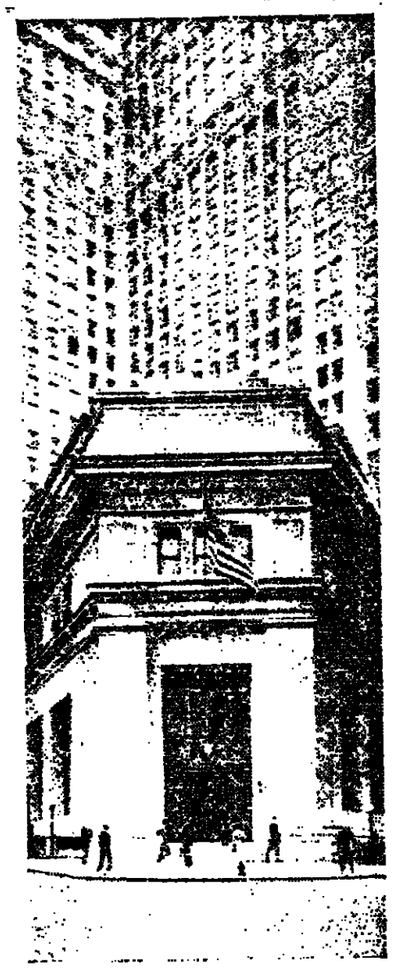
Five of Morgan's Financial Services officers: Marc Varanget, Marie-Luce de Baudry d'Asson, Edward Will, Jean Pierre Desbons, Nicholas Whitlam

If multinational growth is important to your company, consider Morgan Guaranty

In the continuing search for increased profits, your company may have concluded that a program of expansion is essential to continued growth. And your best course may well include multinational moves. Either way, domestic or foreign, you'll face some fundamental questions. For example, what opportunities are there for acquisitions, mergers, joint ventures? How do you identify the appropriate candidates, in Continental Europe, in the U.K., or in the U.S.? Then, when you've made your decision, how do you implement it?

Morgan Guaranty's Financial Services group is uniquely experienced in answering questions like these. Based in Morgan offices in major financial centers from Paris to New York to Tokyo, these specialists have wide-ranging familiarity with countries, conditions, and companies.

Our Financial Services professionals will help you construct a long-range plan for growth, then assist you with their knowledge of available partners or acquisitions. They'll provide evaluations of an industry, a market, or a prospective partner—anywhere in the world. They have the experience and innovative talent to counsel you on a variety of financial alternatives, including advice on whether local or foreign financing is preferable. In effect, the same team acts as your financial adviser before, during, and after negotiations. And they can call on Morgan expertise in such areas as international money management, corporate research, and the Euro-currency market.



For more information, get in touch with a Financial Services officer through any of our offices, worldwide.

Whatever your corporate goal, consider Morgan Guaranty. You'll be in good company. We're already helping 96 of the world's 100 largest corporations—and a great many smaller ones, too.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 23 Wall Street, New York, New York 10015 • OVERSEAS BANKING OFFICES: London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, Zurich, Milan and Rome (Banca Morgan Vonwiller), Tokyo, Nassau • REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: Madrid, Beirut, Sydney, Hong Kong, São Paulo, Caracas • Member, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • MORGAN GUARANTY INTERNATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Morgan Guaranty - the corporate bank



هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20¼	MidS Ut 1.10	10	205	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
16	MidlM 1.70e	9	9	16⅛	16½	16½	
13¼	Midl Ros .80	10	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
52⅞	MilesLb 1.28	18	14	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞	
24⅝	MiltBrd .36a	18	13	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
79½	MinnMM 1	38	197	85⅝	84½	84⅝	
19⅝	MinnPL 1.41	8	8	20½	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	MissnEq .24	14	30	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
15	MissRivr .90	10	12	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
75⅞	MoPac A 5	5	5	78⅝	78	78⅝	
25½	MPCem 1.60	8	24	25¼	25½	25½	+ ⅛
15	MoPSv .84b	9	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
61	MobilO 2.80	12	221	71½	70⅝	70⅝	— ½
18	Mohas 1.10	7	89	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
6	Mohk Data		75	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17¾	Mohk Rub 1	6	10	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
14¾	Molybden	15	17	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
26¾	Moly pf.62k		5	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ½
6¾	Mongrm Ind	8	31	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
24⅝	MonrEq .44	14	20	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¼
47¾	Monsan 1.80	16	735	57¾	56½	57	+ ½
59½	Mons pf2.75		2	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅝
22¾	MntDUt 1.94	10	7	35½	35¼	35¼	
32¾	MonPw 1.80	12	22	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
12⅝	Mony 1.05e	12	45	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
13¼	MooreMcC	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
91½	MrganJ 2.92	14	35	99	97⅝	98½	— ⅝
47	MorgnJP wi		4	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	MorrKn .20r	6	6	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
18¼	MorseEl Pd	9	148	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	— 1⅛
10	MorseSh .75	6	12	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	MtgTr 2.18e	9	28	20⅛	18⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
17⅝	MorNor .84	9	63	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
97¾	Motorla .60a	27	142	105	103	103½	— ⅝
57¾	MtFul S 1.80	26	138	84	81⅝	83¼	— ⅝
19¼	MtStaT 1.36	9	22	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
17½	MSL Ind	6	31	19¾	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
9⅝	Munford .28	8	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
25¼	Munsng 1.04	9	22	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅝
19	MurphC 1.20	10	12	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
47½	Murph O .60	20	19	52¼	51½	51⅝	— ⅜
22⅝	MurrOh .60b	11	1	27	27	27	
17⅝	MutoO 1.30e		13	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	MyersL .80	11	22	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
	N						
48	Nabisco 2.30	13	86	48¾	47½	48⅝	+ ⅛
58½	Nalco Ch .83	30	27	61	60½	60½	— ¼
17	NarcoScl .60	15	4	18⅛	18¼	18¼	+ ½
47½	NashuaC .52	20	31	47¼	44½	44½	— 3
23½	NatAirl .10e	10	28	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
18	N Avia 1.45e		12	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	Nat Can .45	7	49	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
26⅝	N CashR .40		873	32¾	31¾	32¾	+ ¾
79½	N Chem .34	53	26	87½	87	87½	+ ½
14½	NatCityL .90	6	29	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
44	NatDet 2.36	7	x8	45¾	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	NatDistll .90	11	161	14¾	14¼	14½	
73½	NDst pf 4.25		z20	74½	74½	74½	
35	NDst pf 2.25		1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
26	NatFuel 1.80	7	26	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
25¼	Nat Genl .50	6	350	33¼	31⅞	32¾	+ ⅞
14⅞	NatGyp 1.05	8	69	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
5¾	N Home .20	12	123	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
3⅝	Nat Ind .05e	14	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12¼	NtInd pf1.25		5	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
30¼	N Pres 1.10a	5	8	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
28½	N Semcndtr	40	80	31⅜	30½	30½	— ⅞
16⅞	N SvcInd .70	12	10	19⅛	18⅞	19	
25⅝	N Stand .75	24	25	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
51⅝	N Starch .66	26	5	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	
37⅜	Nt Steel 2.50	10	122	39¾	39⅛	39¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	Nat Tea	45	162	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ⅛
23	NatUnEl .90	12	48	29⅝	27½	28	— 1¾
41¾	Natomas .25	47	340	47¾	44	47⅝	+ 4⅛
11⅝	Neptune .40	22	17	14¾	14½	14¾	— ¼
8½	Newhall .30		11	8⅝	8½	8½	
33⅞	N EngT 2.36	13	7	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
33⅝	NevPw 1.35	10	4	36½	36¼	36¼	
24	NEngEl 1.68	9	21	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	Newmt 1.04	15	39	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
88	Nwmt pf4.50		2	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¾
18⅛	NY Hond .30	27	29	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
29½	NYSEG 2.16	10	32	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
109½	NYSE pf8.80		z60	111½	111½	111½	
15⅝	NiaMP 1.14	8	168	16⅛	15⅞	16	
100	Nia M pf7.72		z50	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	
68	NiaM pf 5.25		z20	69	69	69	
54	NiaM pf 4.10		z40	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
51¼	NiaM pf 3.90		z80	53	52¾	53	+ 1½
47	NiaM pf 3.60		z200	48	48	48	— ½
16	NiagS 1.24e		12	17¾	17	17	— 1
49⅛	NLT Cp .60	13	58	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
26	NLT Cp wi		31	27	26⅞	27	
65⅞	NorfkWn 5	7	158	66	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅝
17	NorlinCp .80	5	4	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
30¼	Norris 1.08	8	7	34½	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
21⅞	NoACoal .60	16	17	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅝
27⅝	NoAmt 2.50e	12	19	30¼	29⅞	30	
26⅞	NoAmPhil 1	9	11	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
14⅝	NoestUt 1.02	9	86	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
11	NoCenGs .60	10	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
25¼	NolGas 1.92	8	49	26¾	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	NIlGs pf1.90		7	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
21⅞	NIndPS 1.36	10	17	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
37⅝	NNGas 2.60	10	29	38	37⅞	37⅞	
107	NoNG pf8.48		z10	106½	106½	106½	— 1½
26⅞	NoSIPw 1.84	10	111	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ¼
104	NSPw pf7.84		z30	105	105	105	+ 1
49	NSPw pf3.60		z370	50	49½	49½	
4⅞	Northgate	12	8	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
16⅞	Northrop 1	8	7	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¾
23⅛	NwstAirl .45	34	1341	28⅞	28	28¼	— 1
52¾	NwtBnc 1.50	15	12	57¾	56⅝	56⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	Nwstind .65	5	76	23⅞	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	NwstInd wt		14	12	11½	12	+ ¼
77	NwInd pfA5		3	80½	79½	80½	+ ½
65½	NwtIn pf4.20		35	66¼	65¾	66	— ¼
22⅝	NwMu 1.80e	12	44	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
26	NwtStlW .76	8	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	
27½	Norton 1.50	10	24	27⅞	27	27⅛	— ⅛
31½	NorSim .25b	19	441	36¼	35⅞	35½	— ½
68⅛	NrtS pf1.60		6	73½	73	73	— ½
16½	Nucor Corp	8	20	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ½
15⅞	NVFCo 4.24t	3	14	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
	O						
13⅞	OakInd .32	9	4	14	13⅝	14	
10½	Occld Pet		1238	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
48	OccidPl pf4		11	50⅛	49¾	50	— ⅜
43⅛	OcciP pf3.60		26	46⅝	45½	45	— 1
25¾	OcciP pf2.16		6	28¼	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
12½	OgdenKp .60	8	158	15⅛	15⅝	15¼	+ ½
28	Ogdn pf1.87		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	OhioEd 1.54	10	95	21⅛	20⅞	21	
60½	OhEpf 4.56		z20	63	63	63	
57⅞	OhEpf 4.44		z10	60	60	60	+ ⅛
52¼	OhEpf 3.90		z80	52¼	52¼	52¼	
25	OklaGE 1.32	13	10	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
11⅜	OklGE pf.80		z50	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
21	OkloNG 1.24	10	10	21¼	21	21	— ½
14⅝	OlinCorp .88	12	51	16	15½	15½	— ½
8¾	Omarkl .10r	7	9	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	OneidaL .70	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16½	OrangR 1.20	12	31	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	OtisElev 2	10	31	38½	38⅛	38¼	— ⅛
32⅞	OutMar 1.03	9	136	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
12½	OutlerCo .65	8	5	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
28⅛	OvernitT .64	10	249	28⅞	28	28	— ⅜
40⅛	OwenCn .81	16	28	45¾	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅛
33⅛	OwenIll 1.40	8	48	35⅛	34⅝	34¾	
72½	OwnIl pf4.75		7	73½	72½	72½	— ¼
	P - Q						
26⅝	PacGsE 1.78	9	118	28¾	28	28	— ⅛
23	PacLtg 1.68	9	38	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
31¼	PacPetrl .50	23	115	33⅝	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
22⅛	PacPL 1.50	11	33	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
17	PacTT 1.20	11	15	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
9⅞	PacTin .60a	6	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
6	PaineWb .30	6	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
14¾	PaiW pf1.30		11	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	PalmEc .25	10	9	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
5⅜	Pamida Inc	12	473	6½	6	6½	+ ⅝
6	PanAm Air		229	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
33¼	PanEP 1.90	0	166	37¼	36½	36½	— ⅜
14½	Paprcft .60b	9	53	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
14⅛	Pargas .90	10	222	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
27¾	ParHan 1.04	12	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
17½	ParPen .42a	12	10	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
11	Pasco Inc	69	8	12½	12⅛	12½	
13	Paylnw .27	11	18	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅝
25	Peabdy Gal	28	28	32½	31	31	— 2
2½	Penn Cent		454	2⅝	2½	2½	
7⅛	PenDix .20b	8	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
5⅛	Penn. Fruit		6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
85⅛	Pennev 1.08	29	280	88	85⅛	85⅝	— 2⅞
22½	PaPwLt 1.68	9	89	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
109	PaPL pr8.70		z20	110	110	110	
105	PaPL pr8.40		z430	106	106	106	
102	PaPL pr8.60		z110	104	104	104	
60½	PaPL pf4.50		z300	62	61	61	
21¼	Pennwlt 1.20	13	113	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
40½	Penwl pf2.50		1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
23½	Penwl pf1.60		2	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	Pennzoil .80	13	65	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅛
32½	Pennz pf1.33		29	34½	34¼	34¼	
6¾	PeopDrg .20	13	3	7	7	7	
33½	PeopGs 2.24	7	27	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
81½	PepsiCo 1.08	27	98	82⅝	82⅛	82⅛	— ½
33	PerkElm .22	42	65	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— 1¼
28½	PetInc 1.35	9	19	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
15½	PetInc pf.80		6	16	16	16	
22¼	PetePal 1.20	14	15	23	22½	22¾	— ⅛
64⅛	PetrieS .40a	31	17	66	64½	64½	— 1½
18⅛	Petrolen .36	13	26	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
20⅛	Petrlm 2.10e		21	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	Pfizer .64a	27	375	41½	40⅞	40⅞	
38¾	PhelpD 2.10	11	104	47	46¼	47	
21½	PhilaEl 1.64	10	88	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
111	PhilE pf8.75		z20	113	113	113	
102½	PhilE pf7.85		z50	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ¼
102⅞	PhilE pf7.80		1	103	103	103	+ ⅛
101½	PhilE pf7.75		z50	101½	101½	101½	
93	PhilaEl pf 7		z320	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
55¼	PhilE pf4.40		z120	58⅝	58½	58½	
56	PhilE pf4.30		z100	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
17⅛	PhilSub 1.20	8	21	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
113	PhilMor 1.30	28	96	132¾	130⅝	132⅛	+ ⅛
6	Phillcln .20	6	67	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
14	Phillndpf 1		13	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
40½	PhillPet 1.30	23	213	46⅛	46	46⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	PhilVH .40a	7	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
33⅝	Pickwik Int	20	56	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
17	PiedNG 1.24	8	9	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
9⅞	Pierl Imort	14	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
45⅛	Pillsbry 1.52	12	5	47⅝	47	47	— ½
18⅝	PuonNGs .34	14	30	19¾	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	PitneyB .68	13	87	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
14½	PittFrg .80b	12	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
24¼	Pittston .60b	20	67	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ½
13½	Pizza Hut	16	33	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	Plan Resrch	14	220	4⅝	3⅜	4⅜	+ ⅝
12⅝	Playboy .12	10	17	13⅝	13	13	
2⅝	Plessey .10e	14	2522	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	Pless fn.10e		14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
103¼	Polaroid .32	99	224	131¼	129⅝	129½	— ⅝
52¾	Ponderosa S	37	317	55½	52⅞	53	— 1½
16⅛	PopcT a.40b	8	18	19¾	19¼	19⅛	— ¼
80⅛	Porfr pf5.50		z150	81½	81½	81½	+ 1½
20⅝	PortGE 1.48	9	33	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
19½	PotlatchF 1	8	15	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	— ¼
14⅝	PotmEl 1.08	9	89	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
57	PotEl pf4.50		z650	57½	57½	57½	
51	PotEl pf4.04		z930	52	51½	52	+ ½
36¼	PotEl pf2.44		4	38¼	38	38¼	
34⅛	PPGInd 1.50	8	213	34⅞	34½	34¾	— ¼
8¾	Premier .20	10	10	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
99	ProctG 1.56	28	129	101¼	100¼	101¼	+ 1¼
8⅛	ProdRsh .10	22	16	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
31	PSA Inc	9	26	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	PSvCol 1.16	9	47	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
97	PSCol pf7.15		z10	97	97	97	— 1

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25¼	22⅞	PSvEG 1.72	10	212	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
122½	116	PSEG pf9.62		z20	119	119	119	— ¼
105¼	100	PSEG pf7.80		1	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
70½	64½	PSEG pf5.05		z70	67⅛	67⅛	67	
58½	56	PSEG pf4.30		z40	56½	56½	56½	
20⅜	18¾	PSEG pf1.40		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
45	37¼	PSvUnd 2.24	11	15	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
50	45	PSInd pf3.50		z20	46	46	46	
25⅛	22¼	PSvNH 1.64	10	24	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
25⅝	21	PSvNM 1.08	8	7	22	21⅞	22	
4¾	3⅜	Publckr .24t		1	4	4	4	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅜	Puebiol .28a		7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
10¼	8⅝	PR Cemt .40	14	10	9	9	9	— ¼
34½	30⅛	PugSPL 1.98	9	11	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
57¾	46⅞	Pullman 2	15	62	57¼	56⅝	57¼	+ ⅝
16¾	14⅝	PurexCp .84	10	61	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
47½	34½	QuakOat .72	18	65	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ¼
44	28	QuakStO .43	29	462	32½	31	32⅛	+ 1½
24	16½	Questor .50	11	22	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
		R						
45	37½	RalstonP .75	20	95	40¼	39⅞	40	— ¼
22	14	Ramada .12	23	104	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
24	15⅞	Ranco In .92	8	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21	15	RapdAm .50	5	76	17½	17⅛	17½	
62½	46	Rap Irpf2.25		2	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ½
32¾	23⅞	RaybstsM 1	8	31	28½	27⅞	28⅛	+ 1⅛
11⅜	8⅛	Raymd .20e	12	15	9⅛	9	9⅛	
34¼	26¼	Raythen .60	11	55	30¾	30¼	30½	— ⅛
39⅛	25⅝	RCA 1	13	471	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅝
91	70½	RCA cv pf 4		9	73⅞	72⅞	73	
2⅛	1⅛	vlReadg Co		2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
28¾	20⅝	RdgBate .25	21	46	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
23¼	10⅝	Redman .12	7	113	11½	11	11⅛	— ½
19½	10½	Reed Tool	23	14	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	26⅝	ReevBr 1.50	7	5	28	27⅞	27⅞	
13¼	10⅛	ReichCh .40	9	30	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
10⅝	9	Reliab St .60	7	2x4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
27½	16¾	RelianEl .78	12	27	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Republic Cp	15	115	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28	21⅞	RepFinS .80	6	12	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ¼
19¾	17	RepMig 1.80	9	21	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	24⅛	RepubStl 1a	10	52	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	28	RetailCred 2	9	10	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
54¾	37¼	RevcoDS .28	26	30	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	Revere Cop		14	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7	61¾	Revlon 1	21	157	61⅝	60½	61	— 1
6⅝	4⅛	Rexham Cp	10	46	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	22½	Rexnrd 1.04	10	43	23½	22⅞	23¼	— ½
45¼	39	Rexn pf2.36		1	39	39	39	— 1
55⅛	44⅝	Reyind 2.57	8	171	46¼	45⅞	46	— ¼
61	45½	Reyl pf 2.25	3	4	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ⅛
17¼	12	ReynMet .40		205	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	56⅛	ReyM pf4.50		1	58	58	58	— ½
18½	10⅝	ReynSec .50	5	11	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
19	14	Rheingold	23	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Richrdsn .80	7	50	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
84⅝	67⅛	RichMr 1.04	22	6	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
59	41	Richmd 1.04	11	52	47½	46⅛	46¼	+ ¼
29⅞	21⅞	RidderP .32	16	14	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
20⅞	16	RiegelTx .90	7	21	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17¾	12	RioGran .60	5	8	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅝
12⅝	10	RioGr pf.80		21	10¾	10½	10½	
56¾	35¼	RiteAid .1	42	94	39¾	38¾	38⅞	— ⅞
40	26	RivianF .86	17	10	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	RoanST .76e		29	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
37⅞	25¼	RobshCn .76	10	16	27½	26⅞	27	— ½
23	18½	Robrtsn 1.10	8	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
81⅛	65¼	RobinsA .42	37	270	70⅛	67½	67⅞	— 2⅛
24⅛	20⅜	RochG 1.20b	9	22	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
59⅞	51¼	RochTl 1.40	17	9	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅝	Rockwer .28	6	18	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
32⅝	25⅝	Rockwll 1.60	9	60	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
82½	68½	RkInt pf4.75		4	71¼	70¾	71¼	+ ½
116	88	RohmHa .88	27	41	100¼	99½	99½	— 1⅛
23½	16⅝	Rohr Ind .80	11	159	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
36½	19¼	Rollinsln .15	22	48	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
7⅝	5	Ronson .20b	13	14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
32¼	23	Roper Cp 1	8	8	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
34⅞	29¾	RorerA .76	19	164	30½	30⅛	30½	
45¼	30⅝	RoyCCla .58	22	25	32¾	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅝
44	38⅜	RoyID 2.25e	13	72	43½	43	43⅛	— ⅛
		RyD fn2.25e		24	42¼	42	42	
12⅛	7⅝	Royal Ind	7	16	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ¼
13⅜	10¼	RTE Corp	63	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
92	83	Rubbrm .60	35	257	84	83	84	+ 1
6⅝	4⅝	Rucker Co		14	5	4⅞	5	
18⅛	14¾	RussTog .70	7	18	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
44⅛	34⅝	RydrSys .30	26	39	34⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
		S						
7	4½	Safegrd Ind	9	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	35⅞	Safewy 1.40	10	57	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	26	StJoeM 1.50	9	45	27⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
17	15⅛	StJo LP 1.10	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
46¼	37½	StLSaF 2.50	6	14	37⅞	37¼	37¼	— ½
15⅝	14	StPaulS .36e		39	14¼	14¼	14⅝	
46½	37⅝	StRgisP 1.60	12	57	41½	41	41¼	+ ⅜
10⅛	8⅝	SalantCp .24	5	43	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	16⅞	SanDGs 1.20	9	25	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
16½	9¼	Sandrs Asso	17	25	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
17⅞	13	Sangamo .43	9	4	14¼	14	14	
23¾	14½	SJuan 2.19t	10	18	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
34⅞	25⅝	SFe In 1.60a	8	96	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
9⅞	8	SFeInd pf.50		3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
58⅝	43½	SanFeInt .30	23	37	49	48⅝	48⅞	+ ½
8½	6¼	SarWeSc .39	13	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
16	15	SavanE 1.12	10	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10⅛	7	SavA Stp .24	10	14	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7	SavODr .12h	14	31	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	SavlnB Mch	25	53	13	11⅞	13	+ 1¼
14½	8	Saxon Ind	7	161	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
27½	15⅞	SCA Svc	18	20	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Schaefer Cp		14	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
151⅝	130	ScherPlg .96	50	81	148⅛	145	145⅛	— 2¼
67	53	SchlitzBr .56	41	256	68⅝	67	68⅝	+ 2⅛
104⅝	89¼	Schimbg .50	47	187	94¼	92¼	92½	— 2½
18⅝	13⅞	SCM Corp	9	52	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
9¾	5½	SCOAInd .60	17	56	6	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅞	12½	ScotLFd .58	5	42	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	36	ScotFetz .88	15	28	38½	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
13⅝	9¼	ScottFor .60	8	122	10¾	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
16⅝	12⅝	ScottPap .50	11	178	15	14½	14⅞	
28⅜	20⅛	ScovilMf .75	9	127	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
69	50¼	Scovil pf2.50		16	54	53	53	— ½
9⅝	7⅛	ScudDuoVl		23	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅛	Scud pf.31k		9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	37⅞	SeaCstL 2.20	6	63	39½	39	39	— ½
12	7⅝	SbdWA .55t	7	52	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
15⅞	11	Seagrve .17r	7	13	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
29½	17⅝	SealdPw .72	8	10	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
122	103½	SearleG 1.30	38	33	117⅞	117	117⅞	+ ⅞
123¼	98⅛	SearR 1.40a	25	345	103⅝	100⅝	100½	— 2½
9¼	3½	Seatrain Lin		35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
64½	35⅞	Sedcolnc .08	28	57	48⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— 2⅜
25⅞	14⅞	Servmt .52b	7	25	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Shakspre .28	10	9	10	10	10	
22	14¼	Shapell .10	7	12	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
59⅞	45⅞	ShellOil 2.40	12	178	48⅞	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	31⅜	ShellT 1.25e	17	3	33	33	33	+ ⅛
23⅞	12⅛	ShellrGl .56	7	6	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
34¼	22⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		9	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
51⅝	39¾	Sherw Wm 2	11	32	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅜
10	7¼	SiegelH .20e	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅝	13	SierraPc .85	10	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
22⅞	17⅞	Signal .60b	9	80	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	39⅛	Signal pf2.20		8	40½	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
51	43½	Signode Cp	19	8	48½	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Simm Prec	12	47	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
29	19⅛	Simmons .88	11	27	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
60⅝	50¼	SimpPat .30	45	165	50½	47½	50½	— 1⅛
73½	52⅛	Singer 2.40	10	142	52½	51	51¼	— 1¼
24½	18⅝	SkaggCo .40	26	20	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
69¼	60	Skelly Oil 1	19	8	63¼	63¼	63¼	
44	28	SkilCp .90a	13	33	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞	— 1
33⅛	16⅝	Skyline .2	10	66	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
22½	16⅝	SmithAO .74	8	16	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
55	40	Smithlnt .40	23	8	42¼	41¾	42¼	
59⅞	46⅝	Smith KF 2	15	129	52⅛	51⅝	51¾	— ⅛
23	18⅝	SmithTr .40	9	71	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
25⅝	22¼	Smucker .70	12	14	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
21¼	12	Sola Bas .50	9	6	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
6⅝	4⅝	Sonesta		3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
57¼	41⅛	Sony Corp	42	311	47⅝	47	47⅛	— 1⅛
		SonyCp fn		68	48⅝	46⅛	45⅝	
31¾	25⅛	SooLin 1.62h	7	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	
10	8¼	SOS Con .27	7	12	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
25	20⅝	SCarEG 1.43	11	38	21½	21¼	21⅜	
20	13⅛	Southdwn In	5	21	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
35¼	27¼	Sodw pf1.80		12	28	28	28	+ ⅛
38⅛	32⅝	SoeastBk .76	18	7	35⅝	35	35	— ⅜
28½	24	SoCalE 1.56	9	121	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
20⅞	18⅛	SouthCo 1.34	10	317	19⅛	19	19⅛	
40⅛	34½	SoulGE 1.96	8	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
66⅛	56⅛	SouNGs 1.50	12	35	59⅞	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
45	33½	SoNET 2.72	10	31	41	40	40	— ⅜
44⅝	33	SouPac 2.16	8	112	35⅞	34¾	34¾	— ½
50¼	37¼	SouRy 1.72	9	37	38⅞	38	38⅛	— ⅞
7	6½	Sou Ry pf.50		15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
23⅝	25⅝	SouUGs 1.36	11	14	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅞
32¾	20¼	SoutldS .24b	15	53	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	
14	6⅞	SwAirm .37t	9	20	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅜
11⅞	9¼	SwstFor Ind	5	25	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11½	SwstPSv .78	12	12	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sparton .30	5	12	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
30½	22⅝	SperryHut 1	6	18	23½	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅜
50⅝	39⅞	SperryR .60	17	443	41	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
17½	11¼	Sprague El	61	24	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	12⅛	SpringM .40	8	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
38	26	SquareD 1a	17	81	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
114⅝	94⅝	Squibb 1.54	32	69	103¼	102	103¼	+ ⅛
29½	24⅝	StaleyM 1.40	9	5	28½	27⅛	28⅛	+ ½
55½	49⅛	StBrand 1.73	15	45	53⅞	50¼	50⅛	— ⅝
55	51¼	StdBr pf3.50		z10	53	53	53	
56⅝	39⅝	StBPaint .22	41	41	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅜
90	73⅛	StdOilCal 3	13	415	87	85¾	85	— ⅞
90⅛	80⅜	StOilInd 2.49	16	159	88⅝	87⅜	88⅛	— ⅛
105	84⅛	StOilOh 2.70	22	107	97½	95⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
66½	63	S OOh pf3.75		z20	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅝
9⅛	6¾	StPress .10e	10	42	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
17⅞	10¼	StPrudnl .66	11	17	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
44⅝	30	StanWk .84b	14	16	36⅞	36	36⅞	+ 1⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Stanray .40	8	77	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
27	16¼	Starrett .80a	11	74	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ 2⅛
28	24⅝	StatMI 2.40e	10	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
46⅝	40⅝	StaufCh 1.90	13	56	45	44½	44⅞	+ ⅜
45⅝	41	Stauff pf1.90	7	3	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ 2⅛
10¾	8½	SterchBr .48		3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
37⅛	32⅛	SterDrug .58	30	110	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	28½	Stevens 1.50	10	49	29½	29	29	— ⅛
35⅜	28	StewWa 1.85	10	12	30⅛	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
21¼	16⅛	StokeVanC 1	8	11	18	17⅝	18	
14½	13¼	StokVC pf 1		2938	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
44	38⅛	StoneWeb 2	9	2	39½	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
42	22	StorerBg 1b	12	32	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	StridRite .45	7	8	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
55	42	StdWor 1.32	6	12	46¼	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
41¾	31½	StW pfA1.40		4	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
17⅞	9½	SuavSh .15e	11	4	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
33	25¼	Sub Prp .78	13	94	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	
14	7¼	SuCrest	36	5	8	8	8	— ⅛
25½	21	Sun Chm .40	10	6	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
52½	42½	SunOil 1b	14	37	51½	50⅝	51⅝	+ ¼
49½	41½	Sun O pf2.25		61	46	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	25¼	Sunbeam .84	15	7	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ¼
33⅝	19⅝	Sundstrd .80	18	67	23¼	20½	20½	
50½	43½	Sunds pf3.50		1	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
14¼	10⅛	Sunshne Mn		100	10⅞	10¼	10½	— ⅜
24⅝	16⅞	SupValu .76	7	23	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
353	261	Supr Oil 1.40	203	16	263	258	258½	— 4
14¾	7⅝	SupmkG .20	15	38	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
33	20	Supm pf1.30		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Survy 2.75h		28	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	16⅛	Sutro 1.70e	9	37	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Swank .68a	9	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	25⅛	SwitlCo .75	8	59	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
37⅝	26⅝	Sybron .64	17	20	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	
62	49⅝	Sybrn pf2.40		3	50	49½	49½	
14⅝	9¼	Systron Don	9	94	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
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38⅛	38½	Taft Brd .40	15	29	40	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
29	10⅝	Talcott .27p		9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11⅜	7⅝	Talleyl .30r	6	45	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
15⅞	12	Talley pfB 1		10	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	18⅝	TampaE .64	10	24	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
46⅞	25	Tandy Corp	18	22	31	30½	31	+ ¾
23	15⅛	Tappan .40	7	23	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
50¼	12½	Technicon	23	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
53⅞	35½	Tektrnx .20o	21	92	39⅝	39	39	— ⅜
19⅝	6⅛	Telecor .24h	6	40	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
20	14⅝	Telecdyn .59t	8	103	15½	15⅛	15⅝	
78	72	Teledyn pf 6		1	73	73	73	
6⅝	3⅝	Telex Cp	33	194	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
24⅛	17½	Templel .32	11	12	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	24⅛	Tennco 1.36	10	148	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Tennco wt A		21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
112¼	92¼	Tennc pf5.50		18	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	— ½
43⅝	33⅛	Tesoro Pet	12	114	34⅝	32⅞	34	— ⅜
43⅛	35⅝	Texaco 1.72	12	410	39⅝	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅛
61⅛	51¾	TexETr 1.58	17	87	55½	55	55	— ½
40	30⅝	TexGsT 1.58	9	72	32¼	31½	32	+ ⅜
25¼	17⅞	TexGflln .60	23	177	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
27½	21	TexasInd 1b	9	21	21¾	21½	21¾	
189⅞	148¾	TexInst 1.12	36	24	158⅞	156½	158⅞	+ 2½
39	24½	TexOllG .01	37	446	29½	28⅛	28⅛	— 1⅛
23¼	18⅞	TexPLd .54e	14	5	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	28⅞	TexUt 1.04	15	281	30⅝	30	30	+ ⅛
31⅛	26½	Texfi Ind	10	21	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	21⅞	Textron .96	9	61	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
44½	33	Textr pf2.08		19	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	23¾	Textr pf1.40		8	24⅝	23¾	24	— ⅜
22	13⅝	Thiokol .40a	8	56	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
101¾	85¾	ThmBet 1.12	31	7	90	89⅝	90	+ ½
21⅞	12	Thomln .40b	9	19	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15	ThompJW 1	7	36	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
12	8¼	ThriftyD .37	8	700	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ½
28⅛	21⅛	TI Corp 1.32	7	187	23¼	21⅜	21¾	— 1½
39⅛	28⅛	TidwatM .50	16	2	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
63⅛	37⅛	Time In 1.90	10	28	40⅝	40	40⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	17⅛	TimeMir .30	14	36	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅞
42⅝	36½	Timkn 1.80a	9	71	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	
25	17⅞	TishRlt .40b	23	16	21	20⅞	20⅞	
30⅝	27⅜	ToledE 1.92	9	15	28⅛	27⅞	28	
46	20	ToolRh 1.14t	14	39	24⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
17½	13⅝	ToolRol .40b	11	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	
69½	49⅝	TraneCo .96	15	30	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅜
36⅞	33¼	TranUn 1.33	14	13	37	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
42⅞	31⅝	Trans W Air	13	153	42⅛	41⅛	41⅞	— ⅛
29¾	25⅞	TrWAir pf 2		7	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	TranWd Fin	6	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	Transm .55b	11	636	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15	13	Transcn .43	11	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	31⅝	Travelrs .84	10	211	32½	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
50¾	43⅛	Travelr pf 2		6	41	41	41	
14⅞	8	TryLdg .25e	13	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	29	TriCon 2.27e		48	30	29⅝	29⅝	
37	29⅛	TriSM 2.69e	10	40	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	13¼	Triangln .80	11	4	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
21	15⅝	TriangP .30	7	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	17	Trinityln .56	12	78	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
57⅞	38½	Tropicana	41	67	42⅛	40¼	40⅝	— 2
34⅞	24	TRW In 1.04	12	41	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
82½	66	TRW pf4.50		3	70	70	70	+ ½
89⅝	68½	TRW pf4.40		3	72¼	72	72	— ⅛
15⅝	13	TucsonG .78	10	46	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	8	Twent Cent	10	98	8⅛	8	8	
25¼	17½	TylerCp .30	7	13	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
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34½	18⅝	UAL Inc	37	162	26¼	25¼	25⅝	— ½
33½	19⅝	UAL pf.40		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝
22¼	18⅝	UARCO 1.10	10	36	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	17⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	9	15	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	13⅝	UMC Ind .78	8	8	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Unarco .40	7	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
48⅞	40⅛	U Camp 1.08	14	66	43½	42¼	42¼	— 1½
51⅞	41½	UnCarbide 2	12	475	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅜
41⅞	30	UnCom 1.36	8	12	33	32	32	— ⅞
10⅛	6⅛	Union Corp	12	42	6¾	6½	6⅝	
18⅝	16⅞	Un Elec 1.28	12	75	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
100¾	97½	Un El pf7.44		1	99¼	99¼	99¼	
87	85½	Un El pf6.40		z100	85½	85½	85½	+ 1⅛
62	59	Un El pf4.50		z210	61¾	61	61¾	+ ⅞
57½	52	Un El pfs4		z40	53½	53½	53½	+ 1½
27⅛	6¾	Un Fidelity	5	305	8⅝	7⅞	8	— ⅜
41¼	36	UnOCal 1.60	10	258	37⅞	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
54¼	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		130	49½	49	49⅛	— ⅛
70½	55	UnPac Cp 2	13	59	61⅜	60¾	61½	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	UnPac pf.47		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
40	31⅝	Unionam .80	12	7	32¾	32	32¼	— ½
16	12½	Uniroyal .70	8	421	13⅝	13	13¼	
7⅞	2⅝	Unishops		138	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
46¼	34⅝	Unit Air 1.80	8	160	36⅞	35¾	36⅞	+ ⅞
12⅝	7½	Unit Brands	11	180	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
15½	13½	UBrd pf1.20		12	14⅛	12⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
10	8½	Unit Cp .71e		108	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	UnitFin Cal	8	17	11¼	11⅛	11½	
34⅛	31	Ullium 2.24	8	3	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅝	Unit Ind .32	6	17	7½	7½	7½	
32⅝	22	Unitlnn .10	22	18	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	23⅝	UJerBk 1.64	11	7	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ 1⅛
23½	18⅞	UnMM 1.30	7	33	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	8⅛	Un Nuclr	27	70	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UnitPk Min	35	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
27¼	17⅞	UnRefng .15	8	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
44⅝	38	USFidG 2.40	11	95	44⅝	43⅞	44	+ ⅜
39⅜	28⅛	USFor 6.07e		13	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	20	US Frgt 1.40	11	29	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	23⅝	USGyps 1.60	8	106	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
32¼	25⅞	USGy pf1.80		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
25¼	11⅛	USHome .12	6	41	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
21½	13⅝	US Ind .65	5	485	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
35½	24¼	USLeasg .20	22	264	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
23¼	14½	US Shoe .95	8	17	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	29	USSteel 1.60	11	201	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
20	13⅞	USTobac .64	10	27	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅞	UniTel 1	13	234	19⅝	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	UniTel wt		5	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
20	24½	UnTl pf1.50		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	26¾	UnTel pf1.50		10	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
13⅝	7⅞	Unitrode Cp	11	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
35	30	UnLeaf 1.64	7	5	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
25½	15⅛	Univ Oil Pd	14	334	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅞
11¾	7	Univ Cmptg		127	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
141	117	Upjhn 1.60a	44	296	143½	141¼	142	+ 1½
15⅞	11⅛	UrisBldg .40		134	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
75⅝	58	USLIFE .54	15	205	61¼	57	57	— 4
		USLInc .25e		16	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
23⅝	17⅛	USM stp .60	8	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ 1⅛
91	79⅛	Utahlnt .84a	31	41	89⅛	86⅛	89	+ 2¾
37⅝	34¼	UtahPw 2.08	9	21	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
28½	23½	UV Ind 1a	7	28	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+ ½
24⅝	20⅝	UV In pf1.26		8	22½	21¾	21¾	
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19½	13¼	Varian Assc	21	62	14⅝	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
20¼	12½	VCA Cp .44	10	15	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅛	VCA pf.80		5	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	27¼	Veeder 1.60	9	8	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
15	10⅛	VendoCo .40	13	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅝	VF Corp .59	15	17	28½	28	28	— ⅛
20	12⅞	Viacom Int	25	35	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
18¾	13	VictCmp .59	16	9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	VaEPw 1.12	9	240	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
114½	110	VaEP pf8.84		z110	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ 1¾
105½	100½	VaEP pf7.72		z110	101	101	101	
102½	98	VaEP pf7.45		z30	99	99	99	
100	95½	VaEP pf7.20		z470	96	95⅝	96	+ ½
73½	68½	VaE&P pf 5		z40	69¼	69	69	— ½
19½	11⅛	Vornado .97t	6	116	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
22½	17⅝	VSI Corp .52	10	8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28½	25⅛	VulMat 1.08	9	6	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ½
13¼	10	VWR Un .48	17	22	12	11½	12	
		W						
44⅞	38	Wachova .62	18	14	39¾	39½	39¾	— ⅛
96⅝	84½	Wach pf2.20		1	85	85	85	
33⅝	24¼	WchRl 2.56e	10	40	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
22⅝	17½	Walgreen 1	9	45	18⅝	18	18	— ¼
54½	49⅞	WalkH 1.20as	14	9	52	52	52	
		Wlk fnl.20a		2	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	
25⅞	21½	WallBus .40	15	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	WallMur .60	5	33	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	21½	WalMart Str	30	18	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
33½	17⅝	Wang Labs	28	21	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
12	8¼	Ward Foods		13	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ½
20½	15¼	Warnaco .80	7	7	16¼	16	16	— ¼
37	28⅝	Wrnc pf1.50		1	29	29	29	
39⅛	29⅝	WrnCom .25	10	123	24	22¾	22¾	— 1⅜
116	95⅛	WarLb 1.20a	31	77	103½	101	101	— 2¼
43½	27	WarnSwa 1	20	15	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅜
26	23½	WashGs 1.88	8	55	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	16⅝	WashStl .92	7	13	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
22⅝	20½	WasWP 1.44	10	8	21	20⅞	21	
41¾	23⅛	Watkin Jhns	18	17	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅝
23½	20½	WavG pf1.60		5	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Wean Unit		6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11¼	8⅞	Weathrd .40	8	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
8½	5⅛	Webb Del E	5	32	6	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	11¼	WellMcL .50	7	15	12⅛	12½	12½	— ½
21¼	17½	WeisMkt .50	11	7	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Welblt Corp		7	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
29½	21¼	WellsFar .86	10	29	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
25⅞	21⅞	WIIFM 1.97e	11	32	23¼	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
21⅛	12	WellsRG .60	6	11	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
18¼	14⅝	WescoF .03r	8	17	16	16	16	— ⅛
63½	59½	WPP pf4.50		260	61	61	61	— ½
30⅝	22½	WPtPep 1.20	8	30	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	WnAirL .10r	14	225	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
37⅛	30⅝	WnBnc 1.40	10	107	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
14½	10⅛	Wn Pac Ind	14	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
49½	24⅛	WnUnln 1.40	10	183	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅜
99	67	WnUn pf4.60		2	68	67	67	
110¾	79⅛	WnUn pf4.90		1	78⅛	78½	78½	— 1
47⅛	34⅝	WestgEl .97	15	801	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
64	58⅛	Wst E pf3.80		z30	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
27⅜	22	Wstvco 1.05	14	23	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
31¼	25⅞	Wevbrg 1.20	7	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
56⅞	44⅛	Weyerhs .86	23	205	54⅞	53⅞	54⅛	+ 1
57¼	48⅝	Wyhr pf2.75		24	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝	— 1
23¼	14½	WhelFry .40	14	49	15⅝	15	15⅛	
21⅝	17¾	WheelPitt St	6	32	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅜
53½	49½	WhelPit pf 5		z110	52	52	52	
37½	29⅛	Whirlpol .55	15	91	33⅝	32⅝	32¼	— ⅞
21⅞	14⅛	WhitCon .50	6	324	15⅛	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
45	39⅛	WhiCn pfA 3		1	40	40	40	+ ¼
41⅝	37⅛	WhitC pfC 3		5	37⅛	37	37	— ¼
16	11⅛	White Motor	15	40	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
7⅛	5⅛	Whittaker	16	132	6	5⅞	6	
25⅞	18⅝	WickesCrp 1	9	66	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ 1⅛
8	6	WiebtSt .25b	3	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	30	WillRoss .43	23	17	33⅛	32⅝	33	
55⅞	41⅝	Williams Co	11	39	48½	47	47	— 1½
35¼	23¾	Wms Co wt		13	29⅝	28½	28½	— 1⅛
41⅞	36	WinnDx 1.20	17	32	36⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
27½	12¼	Winnebago	16	166	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
25½	23⅛	WisElP 1.60	9	8	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
18	17	WiscPS 1.20	9	20	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅛	WitcoCh .98	9	15	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	WolvWW .10	30	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	13	Wometco .48	13	8	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	WoodsCp .28	10	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
31⅞	20⅛	Wolwth 1.20	8	192	22⅛	21⅞	22	
47⅝	35⅛	Wolw pf2.20		4	37	36⅛	37	+ 1
7⅝	5⅝	World Arwy	11	4	6½	6⅛	6½	
68	63½	Wrigley 2.40	13	11	64⅞	64⅛	64⅝	+ ¼
17½	11⅝	Wurlitzer .60	6	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
		X						
170	144⅝	XeroxCp .84	47	211	153½	151	151	— 2
26½	18⅛	Xtra Inc	9	69	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	— ⅛
		Y						
13	10	YngSDr .70e	17	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
		Z						
43½	26	ZaleCorp .48	13	201	27½	26	26	— 2
35	22	Zale pfA .80		3	22½	22¼	22¼	— 2
37½	24½	Zapata Corp	7	37	25⅛	25	25¼	— ⅜
29¾	13	Zayre Corp	6	56	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
55	39⅛	ZenithR 1.40	16	139	42⅝	41½	41⅞	— ⅝
23⅞	13⅛	Zurn Ind .28	15	11	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛

Tokyo Exchange

April 16, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	330	Matsu El Wks	705
Canon Camera	277	Mits. Hvy Ind.	160
Dai Nip. Print.	380	Mitsubi Corp.	413
Fuji Bank	604	Mitsui Co.	425
Fuji Photo	396	Mitsukoshi	620
Hitachi	184	Nippon Elec.	200
Honda Motor	730	Sharp	231
C. Itoh	638	Shiseido	965
Jup. Air Lines	2,450	Sony Corp.	3,320
Kansai El P	920	Sumitomo Bk	—
Kao Soap	444	Taisho Marine	436
Kirin Brewery	395	Takeda Chem.	265
Komatsu	285	Teijin	255
Kubota I Wks	385	Tokyo Marnie	801
Matsu E Ind.	764	Toray	209
		Toyota Motor	653

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam..	142.7	144.6	144.8	135.3
Brussels....	136.64	136.38	136.54	123.12
Frankfurt....	150.99	151.33	156.21	143.53
London 30..	466.2	465.2	509.5	426.5
London 500	193.45	192.27	217.35	183.36
Milan	113.05	111.64	116.98	95.18
Paris	108.4	109.4	110.3	99.8
Sydney	531.80	541.53	667.27	531.80
Tokyo (n)..	350.93	357.39	422.48	350.93
Tokyo (o)..	4539.40	4640.93	5359.74	4539.40
Zurich	389.5	370.8	412.8	369.5

(n) New. (o) Old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO........	82.50
Albert Heijn.	157.80
Algembank..	385
Amrobank...	84
A'dam.......	271
Fokker... ..	41.60
Heineken....	313.90
H.V.A........	105
Holland-Am..	263
Hoogovens...	86
K.L.M........	115.20
Philips new..	58.80
Robico.......	253
Rolinco......	167.50
Royal Dutch.	124.10
Unilever.....	157.40
Van Ommer.	354.50
Ver.Mach...	162.80

Brussels

Arbed........	4,815
Cock-Ougree.	1,306
Electrobel...	7,030
GB Enterpr..	3,233
Hoboken.....	5,690
Lambert.....	2,880
Pétrofina....	6,780
Ph.Gevaert..	1,550
Soc.Générale	3,100
Solvay.......	3,110
Un Minière..	1,770

Frankfurt

AEG.........	148.90
Aug.Thyssen.	83
BASF........	155
Bayer.......	132.50
Commerzbk.	201
Cont.Gummi.	123.50
Daimler-Benz	379
Domag......	190
DeutBank....	301
DresdeBank.	233.50
Gels Aktien..	88
Hoesch......	67.30
Karstadt.....	433
Kaufhof.....	330
KHD........	128.50
Lufthansa...	71.50
Mannesmann	214
Metallgesell	333.50
Neckermann.	155.90
Rheinstahl..	140
RWE new...	152
Schering.....	547
Siemens.....	285.70
Veba........	144
Volkswagen.	161

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.00
Anglo-Amin..	£27¾
BarclayBank	3.70
BeechamGr..	2.79
BICC........	1.54
Boots........	2.52
Bowater.....	2.06
Brit.AmTob..	2.80
Brit.Oxyg....	0.74
Brit.Pet......	5.40
BLMC.......	0.36
Burmah......	4.56
Cadbury Schw	0.91
Chartered...	2.27
Courtaulds...	1.52
Daggafont...	0.08
DeBeerD....	3.52
Decca Rec...	3.60
Distillers....	1.59
Dunlop.......	1.03
El Musfind...	1.65
FreeStGed...	7.80
GEC.........	1.35
GKN.........	3.88
GlaxoGr.....	3.63
GtUni-St(A).	2.41
Guinness....	1.47
Hawker-Sidd	4.20
Hudson-Bay.	£10 3/16
ImpChem....	2.82
Imps.........	0.94½
Mar&Spen...	2.70
MetalBox....	2.62
Nichols......	0.72
Plessey......	1.38
RandMines..	3.45
Rank Org (A)	4.35
RoyalDutch..	£19⅝
R.T.Z........	2.45
Shell.........	3.37
Thorn (A)...	4.03
Tube Invest..	4.68
Union Cor...	3.30
Vickers......	1.14
War L3½....	£35 3/16
West Deep...	6.30
West Drief...	£14⅝
West Hold...	£14
West Min....	1.49
Woolworth...	0.89½
ZCI..........	0.65

Milan

Bastogi......	2,129
Erba........	17,850
Ercole Marelli	990
Fiat.........	2,550
Finsider.....	330
Generali.....	75,950
IFI..........	8,500
Italgas......	970
Italsider....	457
LaRinas.....	268
Montedis....	652
Olivetti.....	1,751
Pirelli.......	1,051
SniaViscо....	1,813
Terni........	160

Paris

AirLiquide...	397
Alimentaire.	170.50
BSN.........	1,380
Carrefour....	5,350
Cim.Lafarge.	232
Citroën......	87
Cie.Bancaire	690
CFP.........	235.80
CGE........	493
Ferodo......	612
GerDanone..	360.90
L'Oréal......	2,715
Mach.Bull...	67.90
Michelin.....	2,161
Moet Henn...	1,131
Moulinex....	6,050
Nickel.......	67.05
Paribas......	237.40
PUK........	147
Penarroya...	48.50
Perrier......	330
Peugeot......	535
Rh.Poulenc..	184.50
St.Gobain...	191
Suez........	395
Télémécaniqu	1,069
Thomson....	231
Usinor......	120
Wendel......	37.05

Zurich

Alusuisse....	2,030
Bally........	1,030
B.Boveri.....	920
Ciba-Geigy..	1,795
Cr.Suisse....	3,705
Fischer......	985
HoffRocheb..	161,000
Nestlé.......	3,850
Sandoz......	3,475
Sté B.Suisse.	3,790
Sulzer.......	3,275
U.B.Suisses..	4,100

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

April 16, 1973

MGIC Inv	171,300	64⅝	—1⅛
Kresge SS	161,200	35	—1⅛
A Medicorp	157,000	5⅞	— ½
Arctic Ent	155,700	6¼	— ¾
Nwst Airl	134,100	28¼	—1
Occiden Pet	123,800	12⅛	+ ⅛
Ches Ohio	115,500	45⅝	— ⅜
Colon Penn	105,800	46	—5⅞
Am Tel&Tel	97,500	52⅝	— ⅜
Chrysler	93,900	33⅞	— ⅜
NatCashR	87,300	32¾	+ ¾
Westgh El	80,100	35⅛	+ ⅜
Monsanto	73,500	57	+ ½
Thrifty Drg	70,000	8¼	— ½
Levitz Frnit	69,700	10½	+ ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	11.35	14.39
Advances	569	582
Declines	822	788
Unchanged	357	387
Total Issues	1748	1757
New 1973 highs	26	19
New 1973 lows	116	108

Most Actives—American

LCA Corp	108,800	25¼	
Champ Ho	92,320	6⅛	— ¼
Gt Bas Pet	52,700	3½	— ⅛
Lerner Str	51,300	42	— ¼
Houst Oil M	41,400	32⅝	+1
Teleprompt	40,100	21¼	— ⅛
Tiimus Opt	29,000	3¼	—1⅝
McCro wt n	28,000	10⅛	
CutterLab A	27,100	8⅞	+ ⅜
Airborne Fr	26,500	10¼	+ ⅛

Approx total stock sales	2,420,000
Stock sales year ago	5,782,870

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
—	—	24.14	—0.04

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low3	Close	Net
30 Ind	959.29	965.53	950.03	956.73	— 2.63
20 Trn	199.71	200.48	196.77	197.77	— 2.03
15 Util	109.15	109.82	108.58	108.96	— 0.19
65 Stk	303.02	304.78	299.93	301.74	— 1.33

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	126.22	124.29	124.87	—0.78
20 Railroads	37.78	39.11	39.31	—0.28
55 Utilities	56.22	55.58	55.89	+0.05
500 Stocks	112.81	110.91	111.44	—0.64

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.71	59.32	59.32	—0.33
Industrials	65.53	65.11	65.13	—0.37
Transportation	41.88	41.59	41.59	—0.34
Utility	39.47	39.32	39.32	—0.09
Finance	70.94	70.07	70.24	—0.62

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 13........	279,436	356,466	8,610
April 12	307,162	403,048	7,007
April 11	311,502	380,763	5,771
April 10	365,645	396,266	6,090
April 9	321,586	361,084	6,444

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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Banking Company Limited
One of The Hodge Group, Ltd.

E. F. Hutton Reports Record Revenues, Net Income and Per Share Earnings for 1972

Financial Highlights

	December 31, 1972	December 31, 1971	% Change
Total Revenues	$143,332,000	$125,012,000	+18.7%
Net Income	$ 10,873,000	$ 9,449,000	+15.1%
Per Share:			
Earnings	$ 2.40	$2.34	+ 2.6%
Dividends	$ 0.30	$ —	
Book Value	$12.66	$8.64	+46.5%
Average Shares Outstanding	4,533,000	4,039,000	+12.2%

Copies of Annual Report available.

EFHutton
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One Battery Park Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004

Compendium S.A. Holding (Luxembourg)

controlled by

Banco Ambrosiano Group

has purchased $15,600,000 principal amount of 5% Subordinated Notes due 1998 convertible into 400,000 shares of Common Stock of

Union Commerce Corporation

The undersigned initiated and assisted both parties in the negotiation of this transaction.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S. A.

April 13, 1973

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

US$50,000,000 Loan Due 1978

Cerro International Finance N.V.

Guaranteed by

Cerro Corporation

Ultrafin AG Wells Fargo Limited
Western American Bank (Europe) Limited

Anglo-Portuguese Bank Limited, Atlantic International Bank Limited, Banca del Gottardo, Bankinvest—Bank for Investment and Credit Limited, Bank of America S.A., Bank of Boston S.A., Bank of Nova Scotia, Banque Belge Limited, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Citicorp International Bank Limited, Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, Euramerica International Bank Limited, First Empire Bank – New York (Paris Branch), The Fuji Bank, Limited, Guinness Mahon & Co. Limited, Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Limited, Kredietbank N.V., La Centrale Finance Limited, Marine Midland Bank – New York (Paris Branch), Merrill Lynch-Brown Shipley Bank Limited, Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corporation, The Royal Bank of Canada International Limited, Ueberseebank AG, Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F., Wells Fargo Limited, Western American Bank (Europe) Limited.

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	16⅞	AAP Corp	14	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
12⅞	6⅞	AAVCo .10	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅛	9¾	AbrdMf .45b	6	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼—	⅛
3¼	2	Aberden Pet	36	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2	Acme Haml		16	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
18	7½	Action Ind	9	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅝	3⅝	Adam Russl	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅛	2⅞	ADM Indust	6	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	
19⅝	12¾	Admirlin .50	5	5	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
17½	11¼	Adobe Corp	32	30	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
5½	4	A&EPlast P	7	20	4	4	4	
2⅝	1¼	Aerodex Inc		4	2⅛	2	2	
7½	5	AeroFlo .08r	9	13	5⅛	5	5	
4⅝	2⅝	Aeronca Inc		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
21¼	14⅞	Aerovox Cp	36	13	19¾	19½	19½—	⅛
8⅝	5⅞	AffilCap .39t	4	7	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Affil Cp wt		6	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	¼
10⅞	6⅝	Affil Hsp .20	16	3	7	7	7	
16	8½	AIC Pht .56t	10	2	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛
4⅝	2¾	Aiken Ind	15	1	3	3	3	
12	9⅞	Airborn Frt	19	265	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
11¼	8½	Airpax 1.16f	9	22	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
19½	14⅛	Airwick .14	29	258	19⅛	18½	18½—	¼
19¾	15⅛	AlaxMag .60	18	5	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅜
58	54	AlaP pf4.20		z325	55⅝	55	55⅝+	1⅛
19⅝	16½	Wlan Wood	9	1	18¾	18¾	18¾+	⅛
7⅝	5½	Alaska Airl		19	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
4⅝	3½	Alba Waldn		27	3¾	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
12⅛	8	Alcolac Inc	14	5	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
2⅝	1½	AllAmer Ind		12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
17	10	Alleghy Airl	18	57	13½	13⅛	13¼+	⅜
10½	6⅛	AllegA wtO		2	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AllegA wtN		2	6⅛	6¼	6¼+	⅛
4⅛	3	Allied Art	2	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	21	AlldThr 1.14	8	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
7½	5⅛	Altamil Cp	4	8	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛ +	⅛
1⅝	1	Altec Corp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	½	Altec Cp wt		2	11-16	11-16	11-16—	1-16
4⅞	3⅛	Altec Crp pf		7	3⅝	3½	3½—	¼
11⅝	8⅝	AlterFds .50	7	1	8¾	8¾	8¾—	⅛
12⅝	8⅞	AlumSpc .44	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
6⅛	2⅞	Amco Ind	13	31	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12	6⅞	AHessLL wt		25	9	8½	8½	
4⅝	2	Am Agroncs		7	3	3	3	
2⅛	½	AmBook Str		46	1	¾	1 +	⅛
3½	1⅜	ACenMtg wt		34	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
30⅞	26½	AFitch 2.63e	10	8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	¾
5	2⅜	AmFitch wt		15	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+	¼
10⅞	8⅛	Aforzell .25e	9	26	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
24	12	AmMI I .10e	10	68	12¾	11¾	12⅛—	⅜
35¾	32⅝	A Petr 1.10s	15	7	36⅝	36½	36½	
14½	7½	A Plzn 2.37t	11	3	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
4⅞	3½	A Prec .05e	17	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
11	9⅝	AmRlIT .92e	13	9	10⅝	10⅜	10½+	⅛
2¼	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		7	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
16¼	8¼	Am Recreat	10	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
18⅛	9⅞	ASafeE .68t	9	30	11⅝	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
6¼	4⅝	AmTech Ind	7	3	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
26¾	16⅞	AmTrain Sv	39	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
62	21	AMICCp .04	16	119	22⅞	21⅜	22 —	⅛
2⅞	2	Anglo C .10e	16	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12⅝	AnsulCo .56t	10	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
24⅝	13	Anthony Ind	6	41	13½	13	13⅝+	⅛
2	1⅜	AO Indust	13	66	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
4	2⅝	Applid Data	42	5	3	3	3	

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
30⅛	23⅝	AquilCa .15e	26	12	25½	24⅞	24½+	½
2⅛	1⅜	Argus Inc	68	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
22¼	14	Aric Col .08e	15	9	17	16⅞	16¾+	⅛
27⅞	22¾	ArkLGs 1.30	9	37	24	23⅝	23¾—	⅛
10⅜	7	Arrow Elecl	6	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
18¼	12	Arundel .82t	10	19	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅝
4½	2¾	Arwood Cp		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15¼	10½	Asamera O	35	107	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
16½	13½	AshlOil Can	18	18	14⅛	14	14	
		AshlOil In		1	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
3⅛	1¾	AskinSv .20t	21	2	2½	2½	2½	
30⅞	22¼	AsdProd .40	7	2	23	23	23 —	¼
6⅛	3½	Astrex Inc	17	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10½	7⅝	Atalanta Cp	6	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2	1	Atco Chem		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7¾	5	AlicoMfg wt		21	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
19½	10½	AtCMI 1.20e	8	37	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝+	¼
1½	1	Atlas Cp wt		2	1	1	1 —	⅛
33⅛	26	Audalinc .10	35	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
26¾	15¾	Austral Oil	18	43	18	16⅞	17½	
9⅛	5⅝	Auto Bldg	8	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
7½	4⅜	Autmat Rad	9	16	4¾	4⅝	4¾+	¼
8¾	5½	AutmSuc .20	6	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8	4⅜	AVC Corp	39	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅜	AVEMC .10	12	17	6⅝	6⅛	6½—	¼

B

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
12¾	10	BadgMtr .48	7	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
40	32⅛	BagCop .40r	16	1	38½	38½	38½+	¼
42	29⅜	BaldDH .60b	10	10	35½	35	35 —	½
6⅞	5⅞	BaldSec .31e		5	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
18⅞	16⅛	BanFd 1.40e		10	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	¼
4⅛	2⅞	BangPun wt		29	2½	2½	2½	
35⅞	22	BanstrCtl Lt	9	229	22⅝	20	20 —	2⅜
		BanstrCtl In		13	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
21	14¼	BankrU .24h	23	3	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
7¾	4¾	Banner .02e	8	7	5	4⅞	5	
5⅞	4	Barbra Lyn	9	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Barclay Ind	11	15	4⅞	4½	4½—	⅜
15⅛	9¼	Barnwel Ind		13	11½	11	11	
12⅞	7¾	BarryWr .32	11	7	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
3½	1⅛	Bartell Mcd	58	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
8⅛	5	Barth Sp .27	9	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4⅛	2⅞	Bartons Cdy	50	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
3½	1¾	Baruch Fost		5	2	2	2 +	⅛
6⅞	4½	BasinPet Cp	18	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	¼
13⅞	10⅞	BayrkU .39e		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4	2½	Bhaviorl RL		9	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
4⅞	2¼	Bell Ind .08	7	37	3⅛	3	3	
5⅞	3	Belscot .25t	14	4	3	3	3 —	⅛
28⅛	23¾	BcnSM 2.59e	8	14	24¾	24⅛	24¼—	⅛
6½	4⅝	Benrus Crp	15	4	4¾	4⅞	4⅝—	⅛
15¼	7⅞	Berg En .44t	7	25	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
7⅞	4⅞	Berg Bruns		8	5⅜	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
17	13½	Brg B pf1.15		3	13¾	13½	13½	
8¼	5⅜	BernzOmat	13	37	6½	6	6⅛—	⅜
8½	6¾	Bertea Corp	8	2	7	6⅞	7	
18½	11½	Berven .08h	14	46	11⅞	11¼	11¼—	½
3⅞	2⅞	Bethlem Cp		15	3	2⅞	3	
4⅞	2¼	Beverly Ent	8	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅞	7	BevHill Bnc	5	35	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
32½	22	Bic Pen .27	24	72	26½	24½	24½—	¼
29¾	20	BgBear 1.08	6	1	20½	20½	20½+	¼
5⅝	3¼	BigV Supmk	7	4	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
20½	15½	BinkMf .80a	9	2	17¼	17¼	17¼+	¼
37⅞	17½	BinnySm .66	11	2	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
14¼	8½	Bio Dynam	12	4	9	8⅞	8⅞—	¼
10⅞	8¼	Bissims .60	6	6	8½	8½	8½	
4⅛	2¾	Blount .06	6	3	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
4⅛	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	10	11	3½	3½	3½	
1⅞	¾	Bluebird wt		14	11-16	½	½—	⅛
24¼	18½	Bodin Ap .20	11	31	19⅞	18¾	18⅞—	⅜
11½	6	Bohack Crp	12	5	6	5⅞	6	
12⅛	8½	Bolt Beranek	12	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4½	2¼	BootheC .91t		15	2½	2¼	2½	
34⅛	19¼	Bowmar Ins	25	204	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞+	½
55	29	BowVall .10	138	22	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝—	⅞
26½	12	Brad Ragan	11	15	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	1
	33¾	BradfCm Sy	65	4	35¼	35⅛	35¼+	¼
8	5¾	Brnchln .26	8	3	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
17½	11⅝	BranifAr wt		10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
16	11¼	BrfAlrA .50t		20	13⅞	13½	13½—	½
21¾	19⅝	BrscanLI 1b	5	21	21¼	20⅞	21 —	⅛
10⅝	6¼	Breeze Corp		2	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
3¼	1⅜	BroDart Ind	13	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅞	6	Brook Ps.14	9	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4½	3⅛	BrownCo wt		18	3⅝	3½	3½	
33⅞	26⅞	BwnFB .40b	19	5	27	27	27	
5¾	5⅝	BrwnF pf.40		90	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
35⅛	29½	BTMtg 2.49e	11	52	31	30	30¼—	⅞
7⅛	5	BTU Eng		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Buchler Cp	66	12	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
15⅞	11½	Buell In .25r	9	1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
8½	6	Bulldox .10e	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
27⅛	20	BundyCp 1a	7	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Burgess Ind		216	2¾	2½	2¾+	⅛
20⅛	13½	Burnsint .60	16	4	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
10½	5½	Butler Aviat	15	8	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
27¼	16	Buttes G Oil	24	198	18⅛	16⅞	18⅛+	1¼

C

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	4⅞	Cabicom Gn		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
9⅛	7⅜	Cagles In A	20	5	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
19½	11⅝	Caldor .15b	9	5	12½	12½	12½	
13⅛	10⅝	Calcomp		45	11	10⅞	11 +	⅜
4⅞	2⅞	Calvert Exp	13	2	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
13⅞	7⅞	Camcoln .05		21	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅜
8⅛	5 11-16	CampChib		53	6 13-16	6⅛	6⅛—	3-16
10⅞	8⅛	Camalnd .30	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
4⅞	3 13-16	CdnExp GO	38	80	3⅞	3 13-16	3 13-16	
11	7½	Cdn Homstd	81	14	7⅝	7 5-16	7 5-16—	3-16
13¾	11	CdnHydr .25	15	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14	12⅛	CdnInlPw 1	5	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
9½	5⅞	CdnJvln .30t		14	8½	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	CdnMar .10e	11	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Cdn Merrill		4	7	6⅞	7 +	1-16
15⅛	11	Cdn Occidnt	16	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
58⅛	50¾	Cdn SuprOil	69	7	54⅝	54¼	54¼—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Canverl Int		2	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Capitol Inds	20	26	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	
21½	7½	Caressa .20	6	13	8⅞	8⅝	8¾—	⅛
100	87	Carnatn .83	28	12	91½	91	91 —	¾
9⅞	4⅝	Carrier wt		8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
9	5¼	Carrols Dev	14	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2¼	1⅞	Castleton In	42	13	2⅛	2	2⅛	
20½	13¾	Castlwd Int	27	4	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
13¼	8¼	Cavitron Cp	27	16	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	¼

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
4⅛	2	CelluCraft		11	2½	2⅜	2½	
47⅞	45	CenM pf3.50		z10	45¼	45¼	45¼—	¼
56¼	53½	CenPL pf 4		z25	54	54	54 +	1
8⅝	4¼	CentSec .06e		18	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
24	21½	CenS pf1.25		z125	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
6⅞	5¼	Centind .11r	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
13⅞	13½	Cenvill Com	4	3	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	¼
6¾	4⅜	Certified Cp	7	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
2⅞	1½	Certron Cp	32	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9½	7	ChadMill .40	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	¼
14⅞	6¼	ChampH .02	12	923	6⅝	6	6⅛—	⅝
30	23	CharirCo .30	22	41	23¼	22½	22⅛—	1¼
7⅝	4⅛	Chartr Med	64	29	4½	4½	4½	
8¼	6	CHBFds .23t	6	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
7⅝	4⅞	ChemEx .16	8	2	6	6	6	
10½	6	Charr B .16b	14	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
27¼	25	ChiRiv 1.40a	9	1	25	25	25	
11⅝	5⅛	ChicUnl .51t	8	27	5⅜	5½	5½—	⅛
20¼	10⅞	Child World	22	15	13½	13¼	13½	
4⅝	2⅝	Christian Co	7	27	2⅝	2½	2½	
19⅞	17	CICvF 1.90e		1	18	18	18	
4⅝	3¼	CIMtgGr wt		56	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
[illegible]	[illegible]	CIC Cp .15e	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5⅝	3⅝	Cinema 5 Lt	12	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	1¼	Cinerama		30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
36½	21½	Circle K .26	21	36	21¾	21	21 —	⅝
9½	6½	CitznFinl .16	11	4	7	7	7	
18⅞	16¾	CitMtg 1.57o	10	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	CitizMtgl wt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅞	6¾	CK Petrolm	21	1	7	7	7 +	⅛
9⅝	6¾	CL Finl	6	3	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
3⅝	2¼	Clark Cable	25	3	2½	2½	2½	
18⅛	13¾	Clark Gr .30	10	12	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
17⅞	11½	Clarksn Ind	12	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10½	6¾	Clarostat	8	4	7⅛	7	7	
4⅞	2⅝	Clary Corp	50	9	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
11½	7⅞	Clopay .05r	5	62	8	7⅝	7⅝—	½
4⅛	2½	CMI Corp	54	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
61⅞	17½	CMI Inv wt		90	21½	19	20⅝—	¼
8⅝	3⅝	CoBuild Cos	5	20	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
14⅛	8	Codesco .10e	12	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
20⅝	12¾	Coff Mat .48	12	4	13½	13¼	13½	
4⅞	3⅛	Cohen Hatfd	11	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	5	Cohu In .15e	13	14	6¼	5⅞	6⅛+	⅜
23⅛	5⅛	Coit Intl	7	193	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
25¾	16⅝	ColeNail .46	10	7	18½	18	18 —	⅜
33	19½	Coleman .44	16	41	20½	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
12¾	8⅝	College Twn	6	3	10⅝	10¼	10¼+	⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Col Coml .20	4	x25	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6¾	ColonSnd .30	33	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
24⅝	15⅝	ColwellC .28	10	195	25⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	5⅝
33⅝	28¼	ColwM 2.82e	10	55	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	⅜
13½	8⅝	ColwMtg wt		32	10⅝	10	10⅝+	½
44	25¾	Comb Com	22	5	28¼	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
38⅛	20¼	Cmbustn Eq	19	8	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
21¼	13⅝	ComlAlll .27	11	7	13½	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
16¾	13⅞	CmlMet .60b	6	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9	5¼	Commodor	11	22	5¼	5	5⅛—	
7⅞	5	ComHlth Cp	16	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16⅝	8⅝	ComPsyc Ct	14	28	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
12⅞	9¼	Compoln .32	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅞	2⅜	Cmpreh Des		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	CompuDyn	33	2	2	2	2	
32⅝	20½	Compugrp	17	25	25¾	25½	25½+	⅛
2⅝	2	Comput Eq	17	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	3⅝	Comput Inv	5	62	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Computest		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
16⅛	11⅞	Conchmco	8	3	12½	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
5¼	3½	Concrd Fab		5	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
7⅝	4⅛	Condec Crp	12	16	4½	4⅛	4½	
10⅞	8	Connrx .44a	9	16	10¼	10	10 —	⅜
11½	6⅛	Conroy Inc	8	5	6⅝	6¼	6¼+	⅛
4	3	ConNatSh A		4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅜
5⅝	3½	Con Oil Gas		13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅞	10½	Con Ref .20e	10	4	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
11⅛	7½	Consyne Cp	21	31	9½	9¼	9½+	⅛
2¼	1¾	Cont Maler	10	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5⅛	3⅝	Cont Tel wt		71	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
16⅞	12⅝	Cook Elc .32	13	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
23⅞	16¼	Cook Ind	5	46	23	22⅛	22⅝—	1
9⅝	6¾	Cop Jar .20a	8	2	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
14⅞	8⅞	Cordon Intl	15	30	10	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
212	15¼	Core Labs	18	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	6
24⅞	18¾	CornBik .79	11	6	19½	19	19	
4⅞	3	Colt Corp	27	7	3	3	3	
1½	1	CoitCorp wt		2	1	1	1 —	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Cousins wt		1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
31¾	20¼	CoxCbl Com	51	9	24¾	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
6¾	3¼	Craig Corp	8	9	3¾	3½	3¾	
8	5¾	CramrE .21t	24	3	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
9½	6⅜	Creativ Mgt	8	10	7	6⅞	7	
20⅞	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	12	30	18½	17⅞	18	
4	1⅞	Crestmont		2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
67⅞	51	Cross AT .42	33	25	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	
23⅞	16⅝	CwnCP 1.18t	19	8	17⅝	17½	17½+	¼
10⅝	6⅞	Crystal Oil		15	7⅝	7	7 —	½
17⅞	12⅞	CSECorp .32	6	2	14¼	14¼	14¼—	¼
1⅝	8	Cubic Cp .20	12	9	8¾	8¼	8½	
4⅛	3	Curtis Math		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
18⅞	6½	CutterA .44	10	271	9⅝	8½	8⅞+	⅜
18	6¾	CutterB .44	9	99	8⅝	7¾	7¾+	¼
17½	12⅞	CW Transpr	6	2	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜

D

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
6½	4⅝	Daitch .26e	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8¾	6⅛	DamonC .40	8	6	6	6	6 —	⅜
3¼	2	Data Contrl		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
22⅝	18⅝	Data Dcumt	9	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	3	Data Prod	25	43	3⅛	3	3	
13⅞	8⅝	DavsFd .05h	9	16	9⅝	9⅛	9½+	¼
9⅝	7⅝	DayMin .10e	53	38	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
5¼	3	Daytin wt		10	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
3	1¼	DCL Inc	1	26	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
26	14⅝	Dearb St .25	8	22	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
5½	4	DeJur Amsc	11	1	4½	4½	4½	
13⅝	9½	Del Labs	8	34	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	¼
7⅝	2½	DeltaCp Am	20	38	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
23¼	10⅞	Dltn Fd .30a	5	25	11⅝	10¾	11⅛+	½
57¾	32½	Den Tal Ez	25	1	36	36	36 —	⅜
3⅛	1¼	Dero Ind		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
34	19½	Deseret Ph	23	151	23	22¼	22½	
16⅞	7⅝	Designcr Jw	10	4	8¾	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
5⅝	3⅝	Detecto Scel		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
41½	17	Dv Am 1.39t	8	38	19½	19⅛	19½+	⅜
15⅝	10	Devon App	7	2	10⅛	9⅞	10 —	⅛
14½	10⅛	DHJ Indust	21	86	12½	12	12 —	⅝
30⅝	17⅝	DiamM Dril	14	21	22⅝	22⅛	22¼—	⅜
5⅞	3⅝	Diebold VC		15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
28	17¾	DillardSt .40	8	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅝
2¼	1¼	Diodes Inc	32	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Disconl Fab	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
16⅞	13⅝	Diversey .52	9	2	14	14	14 +	⅛
1½	1	Divrsf In wt		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅞	6⅛	Dixilyn Cor		15	6½	6¼	6½+	¼
52⅞	36½	Dome Petrl	35	91	38½	37⅛	37⅝—	1
13⅞	11⅝	Donkeny .26	5	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Drew Natl		11	3	3	3	
22¼	21⅛	DrepU 1.97e		1	23	23	23 +	⅛
12½	7	DrFair .40b	9	13	7¼	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Duraloy Co		10	2	2	2	
15⅞	10⅝	DurTst .23b	13	23	11¼	11	11 —	⅜
4⅝	3	Dynalec .15t	26	60	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
10¼	7	Dynell .48t	14	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼

E

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	9⅝	E Systems	6	16	9⅝	9¾	9⅝—	⅛
4¼	2½	Eagle Cloth		4	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
29⅛	13⅛	EriScheb .31	13	11	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
5⅞	4½	Earth R .12	18	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28¼	18⅞	EasonOil .30	19	21	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
10⅞	4⅝	EstnAir .47t	8	10	5½	5⅛	5½—	⅛
20	17⅝	EasternCo 1	7	1	19	19	19	
11¼	9⅝	Eastrn Frgt	7	14	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	
4¾	3¼	Eazor Expr	133	1	4	4	4	
3¼	1⅜	Eckmar Cp	14	10	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
20	11½	Ecodyne	25	3	18	18	18	
21½	10	Edgingtn O	6	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
12⅛	6	Edmos .13	5	16	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
8⅝	6	Edo Corp	8	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	5	Edwards .30	4	16	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	ElrmhPh .30	10	10	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4¼	Elco Corp	52	13	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Elcor Chm	36	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	6⅞	El Hose .20r	11	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Electrog .80	6	1	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
2⅛	⅜	Elect Comp		20	2	1½	1½—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Electrn Eng	13	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Elect Resch		5	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛+	⅛
34⅝	24⅜	Electrn .40b	14	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Electsp .36t	9	66	6	5½	5⅝—	⅜
⅝	⅛	ElginNat wt		10	3-16	⅛	3-16+	1-16
16	11¼	El Tronics	10	6	11½	11⅛	11½—	⅛
3⅝	2½	Emenee Kp	7	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3½	Empress Int	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2½	EquityNat		20	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
7⅝	5½	Ernst A .54t	5	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
5⅛	3	Ero Ind	8	3	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Esq Rad El	5	22	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
4¼	3	Essex Chem	9	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17¼	11⅛	Etz Lavud L	11	5	11½	11⅜	11½—	⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Eulhenc .48t		1	6⅛	6¼	6¼—	
16⅝	12	Evans Aris	16	52	17	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
35¾	15¼	Excelinv Co	21	78	17	15⅝	16¾—	⅛
20½	15⅝	Execuin .24	23	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	½

F

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	4	Fab Ind	9	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8⅝	7	Fabien .40a	7	7	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
14⅝	11	FabrCe .03e	10	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
2	1	Fabrics Nat		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8¼	5	FairTex Mil	5	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
15½	10¼	FairNob .48t	7	30	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅝
11¼	7¼	Falcon Sbd	13	24	8	7⅞	8 +	½
16⅝	8¾	Fam Dol Str	18	17	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
1½	7⅛	Fanny Frm		12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15¼	6⅝	Fash Fabric	8	36	7⅜	7	7 —	½
2½	2	Fed Resrces		90	2⅛	2	2	
21⅝	15¼	FedMrt .40b	6	9	15⅛	15½	15½—	⅛
16	11½	Felmont Oil	13	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
12½	6⅝	Felsway .32	5	15	7	6⅞	7	
7⅛	4½	Fibrebrd wt		3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
44⅝	34	FidelG 3.11e	11	6	39¼	39	39	
4¼	3	Fields Plast	23	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
13⅝	12⅝	FilmCp .02b	7	27	12⅝	12	12 —	⅝
5⅝	3¼	Filmways		10	3¾	3½	3¾+	⅛
23⅝	11⅛	FlftDyn .01e	18	17	12⅝	12	12	
31½	58⅝	FinSanB .28	6	44	18⅝	18	18 —	⅜
13⅝	10	FinGen .24b	6	36	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
25	21	Fst Dn 1.95e	11	31	23⅛	22⅝	23 —	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Fst Denv wt		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14½	11½	FstHrt pf.25		1	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
25	17⅝	FstS&LS .40	6	7	18½	18¼	18¼—	⅛
44⅝	39⅝	FstWis 3.58e	15	28	43¾	43¾	43¾—	⅛
24	12⅝	FischP 1.11t	10	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	4¾	Fishman .20		7	5	5	5 —	⅛
5⅝	3½	Flagglod .12	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	5⅝	Flagstaff	10	6	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
8½	3⅝	Flock Ind	11	51	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
27⅛	21¾	Fluke M .85t	15	2	24⅞	24	24⅞+	⅝
25¾	14⅛	FlyTiger wt		35	17⅝	17	17⅞	
4⅞	3½	Foodram Sp		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
110⅞	94½	Ford Can .38	8	z90	98⅞	98	98 +	⅛
12	6¾	Forest C .17	14	50	9	8½	8½—	⅛
10	5¼	ForestL .38t		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
22⅞	15¼	FoxStaP .28	15	3	16	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅛	7⅝	FrankRl .75	14	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅞	8⅝	FrankNu .32	12	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
12½	11	FranlM .48	7	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
20⅞	13¾	Fresnilo .48	15	6	14⅛	15⅝	14 —	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Frier Ind	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16	Frigitronic	38	22	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Frontier Air	7	35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
5½	3⅝	FrontAir wt		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

G

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
13⅞	8¾	Gabriel Ind	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
16	9⅞	Gafan .26a	9	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
14⅝	8	Garcia Corp	11	18	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅝
6⅝	3	GaylrNtl .20	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	7	Gaynor Staf	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
14⅞	9¾	Gearbrt .264	10	73	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
2⅝	2	Gen Bulidrs	16	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
37¼	22⅞	G Cinma .32	13	12	24¾	24½	24½—	½
7	5	GenEduc Sv	11	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	3	G Empl .02e		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	3⅝	GHousewar	5	4	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
9⅞	6⅝	Gen Interior		23	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅞	1⅞	Gen Plywod		7	2	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Recrat	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Gen Resrch	9	24	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
12⅝	6	Genge Ind	10	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4	2⅝	Genisco Tch	19	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
23	10⅝	Genn Ind	16	26	14	13¼	13⅛—	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Gerber Sci	35	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	
22⅛	16⅝	Giant F .50a	7	20	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
7⅝	1⅞	Giant Str Cp	3	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8⅝	7	GiantYel .40	23	28	7 15-16	7⅝	7⅝—	3-16
8⅛	5½	Glading .13t	10	16	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
7⅝	5	Glasrock Pr		15	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Gla Ger .10r	8	16	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
10⅝	9⅝	GlenDis .42t	14	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	6	Globelnd .40	7	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Glover Inc	7	2	10	10	10 +	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Globlatt .36	8	3	7	6⅞	7	
20½	17⅝	Golden Cycl		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
10⅝	6	Gold W Mob	13	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
16	7⅝	GoodLS .05e	8	20	8⅛	7⅝	8	
6½	4⅜	Gorin Strs		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
23⅝	17⅝	Gorm R .80	10	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
9½	4⅝	Gouldinc wt		62	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9⅝	9⅝	Gould T .75e	11	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
38⅝	30	Grainger .27	31	30	33	33¼	33¼—	1
7⅝	6½	Grand Auto	8	3	7⅝	7	7	
6⅝	3¼	Granite Mgt	12	58	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
9¼	6⅝	GrasVa .16e	9	10	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
13¾	8¾	Gray Mfg	11	11	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
1⅝	⅞	GreatAm In		14	1	⅞	⅞	
4¼	2¾	GtBasin Pet	58	527	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7	G LkCb .05e	11	20	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10¼	7⅝	GScott Smkt	7	4	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
25½	10⅝	Greenm .92t	10	22	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	GREIT 1.20	10	38	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
6¼	4⅛	GrybdC .20e	4	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
33⅛	20¾	GRI Cp .06	24	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Gruen Ind		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅝	1¼	GSC En .05e	68	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	GTI Corp	26	23	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
11⅛	6½	GuardMf wt		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Guilfrd Mils	5	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅛	18	GHMR 1.55	11	17	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
2⅝	1½	GulfMRIt wt		12	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	GulfRep Fin	4	23	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
35	26⅝	Glstrm LD	16	25	30	26⅛	30 +	7⅛

H

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7	3⅝	Halleft Hom	5	39	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Hampsh .29t	4	9	5	5	5 —	⅛
10	6½	HamptS .32	7	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7	Hanvr Plan		6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
11½	10⅝	HanvrSh .55	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
35	26½	Harland .15	31	14	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
15⅝	9¼	HartAlf .10e	10	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Hartfld Zdy	6	4	6	6	6 —	⅛
36⅛	31¾	HartzMt Fd	47	25	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	
5⅛	2¾	Harvey Grp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7½	Hasbro Ind	11	4	8½	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3	HaydnSt .20	7	60	3⅛	2⅞	3 —	⅛
11⅛	6¼	Health Chm	9	9	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5⅞	4⅝	HealthM .30	6	3	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Heinick Inst	10	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15½	12½	Helm 1.25e	10	41	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	6
15⅝	11¾	HerMal .48e	7	11	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	HerltJon .20	8	5	9	9	9 +	⅛
11⅝	7½	HIG Inc	57	3	8	7⅞	8	
10⅝	6⅛	HiShear Cp	8	17	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	⅜
6⅝	5	Hilhaven		12	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Hiptronics	17	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	2⅛	Hofmn Ind	6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

New Issue — This Advertisement appears as a matter of record only. — April 11, 1973

PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

DM 100 000 000

6½% Bearer Bonds of 1973/1988

Offering price: 99½%
Interest: 6½% p.a., payable annually
Repayment: after 7 years free of redemption in 8 instalments through a Sinking Fund and/or through drawings by lot at par

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N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED — BURNS BROS. AND DENTON LIMITED

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BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A. — BANQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE — BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES — BANQUE EUROPÉENNE DE TOKYO S.A.
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR — BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK — BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. — BERLINER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT — FRANKFURTER BANK —
BROWN HARRIMAN INTERNATIONAL LTD. — CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.P.A. — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A. — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE S.A. — CRÉDIT LYONNAIS — CRÉDIT SUISSE (BAHAMAS) LIMITED
CREDITO ITALIANO — LONDON — THE DAIWA SECURITIES CO., LTD. — DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK
RICHARD DAUS & CO. — DELBRÜCK & CO. — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION — DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION
EDILCENTRO S.P.A. — EFFECTENBANK — WARBURG AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — EURAMERICA FINANZIARIA INTERNAZIONALE S.P.A.
EUROCAPITAL S.A. — FAELLESBANKEN FOR DANMARKS SPAREKASSER A/S — FELLESBANKEN A/S
FINACOR — FINROMA — FINANZIARIA ROMA S.P.A. — FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) LIMITED
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AG — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. — GREENSHIELDS INCORPORATED
GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER SECURITIES LIMITED — HAMBROS BANK LIMITED — HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
HANDELSBANK IN ZURICH (OVERSEAS) LIMITED — HARDY & CO. G.M.B.H. — GEORG HAUCK & SOHN
I. D. HERSTATT KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT AUF AKTIEN — HESSISCHE LANDESBANK — GIROZENTRALE — — HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED
HILL SAMUEL & CO. OHG — KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI — KEYSER ULLMANN LIMITED
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK A.S. — KLEINWORT, BENSON (EUROPE) S.A.
KREDIETBANK N.V. — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING, CONTRACTING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY — THE KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K. — LANDESBANK UND GIROZENTRALE RHEINLAND-PFALZ
LAVORO BANK FINANCE COMPANY N.V. — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. LIMITED — LAZARD FRÈRES & CIE.
LAZARD FRÈRES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS INCORPORATED — MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED
McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED — MERCK, FINCK & CO. — MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH SECURITIES UNDERWRITER LIMITED
MERRILL LYNCH, ROYAL SECURITIES LIMITED — B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
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NEW JAPAN SECURITIES CO. LIMITED — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. LTD. — NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
NORDDEUTSCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSELBANK — NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — NORDISKA FÖRENINGSBANKEN
ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK LIMITED
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON — PRIVATBANKEN I KJØBENHAVN — REUSCHEL & CO.
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S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WESTERN AMERICAN BANK (EUROPE) LIMITED
WESTFALENBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — WHITE, WELD & CO. LIMITED — WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LTD.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$30,000,000

Warner-Lambert Company

4¼% Convertible Debentures Due 1988

(Convertible into Common Stock of Warner-Lambert Company at $128 a Share but only on and after April 1, 1976 except in case of earlier redemption)

Interest payable annually on April 1 commencing in 1974

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payable in United States dollars in New York City or in certain European countries without deduction for United States withholding taxes, all as set forth in the Offering Circular.

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — AMERICAN EXPRESS SECURITIES S.A. — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
ANDRESENS BANK A/S — ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. — ASTAIRE & CO. — BACHE & CO. Incorporated
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BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANCA PROVINCIALE LOMBARDA S.p.A. — BANCO DI ROMA / COMMERZBANK AG / CREDIT LYONNAIS
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BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO — BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
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CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE — CREDIT SUISSE (BAHAMAS) Limited
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — CREDITO ITALIANO — THE DAIWA SECURITIES CO., LTD. — DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK
RICHARD DAUS & CO. — THE DELTEC BANKING CORPORATION Limited — DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE —DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK—
DEWAAY, CORTVRIENDT INTERNATIONAL S.A. — DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION — DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — EDILCENTRO S.p.A.
EURAMERICA INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited — FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER SECURITIES Limited — HAMBROS BANK Limited — HANDELSBANK IN ZURICH (OVERSEAS)
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SAIFI SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL Limited — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
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April 17, 1973.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
48½	42	Holling 1.60	32	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ½
1⅞	1¼	Holly Corp	22	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
44⅞	38⅜	HomeOA .50	38	2	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
23	19½	HormelG .81	13	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
10	8½	Horn Hardrt		2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
18¾	16	Hoskis 1	9	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
22¾	19¾	HospM 1.67e	11	12	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
3	1½	HospMig wt		51	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
25⅝	20⅝	HospMtr In	16	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
25¼	20⅝	Hotell 2.07e	9	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
18⅛	10	House Ron	11	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
11½	8	HouseVi .32	11	26	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
30⅝	20¾	Houst Oil M	24	414	32¼	31⅛	32⅛	+ 1
1¾	1¼	Howell Ind	12	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
53⅛	40½	HubellB 1.08	15	3	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅞
79½	60	Hub pfA1.75		4	62	61½	61½	+ ½
6	4⅜	Hudson Gen		4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	11⅞	Huffmn .40e	9	7	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
8⅞	4⅝	HuntHlt .42t	6	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
34½	19¼	HuskyOil .15	16	8	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
		HskyO fn.15		10	21	21	21	
19⅞	6⅝	Hycel Inc		41	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
38	20	HygFd 1.23t	7	27	20¼	19½	19⅞	— ⅝
I								
24	21⅝	ICBCorp .42	11	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
22¾	19½	ICMR 1.76e	12	8	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
6⅝	4⅝	Imoco Gate	5	23	5⅞	5	5⅞	+ ⅜
4⅝	1¼	IlWrld Enc		1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
49⅝	36⅝	ImpOil .60	36	19	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	
6	3⅞	InarcoCp .12	6	1	4	4	4	
20⅝	18⅝	Inexco Oil	26	236	13¼	12½	12½	
3⅝	1⅝	Inflight Pict		9	2	1⅞	2	
6⅝	5¼	InlandCr .08	9	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅞	2⅛	Instrum Sys	14	99	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
12⅝	6⅛	IntegRe .19t	8	24	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅜
7⅞	6	Intrmedco	25	27	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Intl Banknot		85	13-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	Intl Foodsvc	8	18	8½	7¾	7¾	— ½
6⅝	4	InFuneral S	7	15	4	4	4	
14⅝	12	IntGenin .70	7	6	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
14⅞	10⅝	IntProt .10	9	7	11¼	11	11	— ½
5⅝	3⅝	Int Stretch		14	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
8	8½	Interphoto	10	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	12¾	Intersystm	11	2	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	
6½	3½	Investm Fla	5	11	3⅝	3½	3½	
36⅝	31¾	InDivA 1.80	6	10	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ½
9¼	7⅞	InvDivB .45	6	18	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	5⅛	InvestFd .60	25	22	6⅛	6	6⅛	
16⅞	14⅝	InvRIT 1.32e	15	11	15	14⅞	15	
10¼	7⅞	InvRoy .14e	18	8	9½	9⅛	9½	— ¼
15⅝	8	Iroquois Ind	15	16	10	9⅞	9⅞	
10⅝	5⅝	Irvin Indust	11	8	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8	6⅝	ISC Ind .30	9	30	7⅝	7½	7½	
11⅞	7	Itel Corp	107	57	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	ITI Corp	45	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
J - K								
6⅛	5⅛	Jaclynin .26	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10	7⅞	Jacobs Eng	10	2	8⅜	8½	8½	
14⅝	7½	Jamswy .69t	6	46	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	+ ½
10	7⅝	Joannette	18	32	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
10¾	5½	Jeffersn Str		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅝	16½	Jervis 1.30t	7	7	18½	18½	18½	
5⅛	3	Jetronic Ind	12	67	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	12½	Jewelcor	14	14	15⅞	15⅝	15½	
87⅝	24	JohnPd .08h	42	16	34	33⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	8½	Jupiter Ind	7	5	8½	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
11	9	K Zel Intl	14	7	9	9	9	
6⅝	4⅝	Kaisrin .17t	33	55	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
5	3	Kalvex Inc	14	21	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	KaneMill wt		7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
37½	26½	KanebSv .86	10	34	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
34⅝	17⅞	KaufBrd wt		33	22½	22¼	22⅝	+ ¼
4½	2⅝	Kenton Corp		5	2½	2⅛	2¼	— ¼
10½	6⅝	KenwinS .32	6	11	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅜
23½	16	Kewanee .48	12	28	18¼	18	18	
7	4¾	Key Co .20	9	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅝	5⅝	Keystin .10e	20	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Kilemb Cop		3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
12⅝	6½	Killearn Pr	5	17	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
1⅜	1	Kin Ark Crp		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25½	16¾	KingRd .09e	15	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
37½	34½	KingLaf 1.60	11	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
14¼	8	Kingsip .10e	8	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
27½	21½	Kirbylnd .44	6	6	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Kit Mfg	10	8	6	6	6	— ⅛
5¼	4	KleerVu Ind	36	7	4	4	4	
18¼	9⅞	Kleinerts		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
10½	8¾	Kliklok .50	7	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
27½	19⅝	Knicker Tby	8	121	20½	18⅞	18⅞	— 1½
12⅝	10⅛	KnottHot .60	17	13	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
23	16⅝	Kolmorg .40	15	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
21⅝	11¼	KuhnStr .10	6	29	11	10½	10½	— ¾
L								
3⅝	2	LaBarge		11	2⅝	2½	2½	
30⅝	10½	Lafay Radio	7	84	11¾	11½	11½	
4	2½	Lake Shore	350	10	3½	3⅝	3½	
12⅝	9	LaMaur .36	9	14	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
8½	5⅝	Lane W .41t	7	8	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
6½	5	LaPointe .20	5	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7⅞	16	LaTour Bck		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Lndmrk Ld	27	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
6	3⅝	Laheco Inc	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	14	LarwR 1.23e	11	12	14⅝	14⅝	14½	+ ¼
1⅞	1⅛	LarwinR wt		17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
38	20¼	WCA Corp	13	1088	25½	25¼	25¼	
11½	3⅝	LCA Cp wt		30	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅝	LeGran Cp	10	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20	11⅞	Lea Ronl .20	13	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
9½	6	Leader Intl		7	9⅛	9	9⅛	
8½	5	Leadr Hous	11	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
5⅝	2	Leasc Cp wt		62	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Leath Co .40	7	8	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
25	16⅛	Lee Entr .30	12	88	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
7¼	5⅝	Lee Natl	25	37	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
20½	10½	Leigh Pr .40	6	15	10½	10	10	— 1
13⅞	7½	Leisure Tec	6	12	9⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
55½	41½	LernerSt .96	8	513	42⅜	41⅞	42	— ¼
41¼	26½	LernerSt wt		99	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
18⅝	11½	LesFay .32b	7	59	11⅛	11	11⅛	
13⅞	10⅝	LewisBF .20	9	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	Librty Leas		2	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	LilIAnn 1.13t	8	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4¼	3⅞	LilyLynn A	6	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2¾	Lincoln Am		11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
22	17	Lloyds Elec	8	2	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
2⅝	2	Lodge Ship		31	2	2	2	
13⅝	8¼	Lohmn .32a	12	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
19¼	9⅝	LoewThe wt		130	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	— ⅛
4¼	2½	Logistic Ind	10	10	2⅝	2½	2½	
12½	10⅛	LaGenSv .60	12	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
5¼	4⅛	LSB In .55t	8	7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
4	2¾	LTVCorp wt		26	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ¼
10⅝	4½	Luby Corp	6	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9 2	5⅛	Lundy Elec	8	12	5	5	5	— ⅛
M								
2¼	1⅜	Macro Chat		17	1⅜	1½	1½	
1⅜	1	Mallry Ran	50	23	1⅛	1	1	
8	3¼	MamMrt .22		270	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6¾	4⅛	Mangel Strs	10	8	4⅛	4¼	4½	— ⅛
11	7¾	Manst T .50	6	5	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
15½	7⅛	Marinduqe	12	30	15	14⅞	15	
10¾	6¾	Mark Contrl	30	19	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
4⅝	3⅞	Marlene Ind	16	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	Marshall Fd	4	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
9½	6½	Marshal Ind	12	41	6½	6⅜	6½	
13½	8⅞	Mosland .40	6	12	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
22¼	12½	Masneilin .30	8	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5	MaulBro .20	9	39	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¾	McCrory wt		39	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10½	7¼	McCro wt n		280	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
16⅛	8⅛	McCull Oil	8	121	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
19⅞	17	McDonh .40	8	7	17	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	McKeon Cn	5	9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	MDC Corp	4	15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
15½	12½	Means FW 1	9	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
16½	10¼	Medalst .28	8	3	12½	12⅛	12½	
5¼	3¾	Medain Leis	9	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
10⅝	5¼	Medco Jwly	4	1	6	6	6	
13	6⅝	Modenco .08	9	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
43½	34¾	MediaGn .54	18	25	41½	40	40⅞	
7¾	2½	Mego Intl In		8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
21	14¾	MEMCo .60	7	3	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
12¼	8⅝	Mercanl Ind	9	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Meridian In	25	14	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅜
14½	9⅝	MerlaN .23a	7	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Metrocare	6	13	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
11½	3½	Metro Grig	7	16	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Mich Genl	6	19	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	MichSug .18	19	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅞	Mich S pf.2		2	3	3	3	— ⅛
32¾	22	Microwave	14	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
17¾	12¾	Midld C .30b	6	7	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Midld Glass	6	13	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅛
19	15½	MidwFln .36	11	3	17	17	17	
25⅞	19⅞	Milgo Elect	13	43	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	9⅝	Miller H	5	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	9⅞	MiliOnx .54t	8	18	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
37⅝	26⅝	Mil Roy .10e	18	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
45	37	MirrAl 1.80a	10	3	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
19⅝	13	MoBeef Pkr	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
41½	23¾	Mitchell En	20	34	25¾	25¼	25⅝	— ½
4⅝	3⅛	Mite Corp	13	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	6	MoAmCo Cp	7	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	11	MobHom .70	9	45	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
9¾	7	Mlybden wt		42	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
60	57½	MonP pf4.40		z130	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝	— 1½
11⅛	6¾	Moog Inc	10	4	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
16⅛	12½	MtgGr 1.24e	12	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	Morton S .32	6	6	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	MottSup .41t	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Mouldings		16	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
18	15⅝	MtVernM 1	8	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
9½	7¼	Mov Star .36	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9½	MPB Cp .32	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	MPS Intl Cp	17	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
14⅝	13½	Multi Amp	18	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	6⅝	MWA .25r	9	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
N								
5	3½	Napco Ind	9	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	5	Narda Micr	9	10	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	NatBellas H	21	61	1½	1⅜	1½	
16⅝	11⅝	N Distr .10e	11	4	12⅛	12	12	
21⅝	12¼	Nat Gen wt		152	19¾	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
7⅜	4¼	Nat Gn wt n		40	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	NatHlth Ent	11	22	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	Nalind wt		2	1	1	1	
16⅝	7	NKinney Cp	7	19	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
22½	12¼	NMedEn .10	10	5	15	15	15	— ¼
24¼	14⅝	Nat Paragn	13	6	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
8½	5⅝	Nat Silv .20e	5	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
11	7⅞	Nat Spinng	10	9	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Nat System		14	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
10	7⅞	NatnwH .20	8	2	8½	8	8	— ⅛
12½	9⅞	NedhmP .30	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	NeilDon .35t	45	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8	NelsonL .50t	8	6	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5½	4¼	Neonex .05	8	11	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Nestle LeM	62	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	10½	Newcor .60	8	2	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
48⅝	34	Eng Nuclr	27	14	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	NHamp Ball	14	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Newidria M	50	48	1⅛	1	1	
24¼	16	NMexA .84t	52	3	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
4	2⅝	Newpark Rs	13	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
18½	10⅞	N Proc .35e	14	61	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
15½	12⅝	NYTimes .60	13	4	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
8⅝	5¼	NiagFS .20a	6	25	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Nichols SE	7	1	5	5	5	
23½	20¼	NJBPI 2.01e	9	12	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
2½	1¼	NMS Indust		23	2	1⅞	2	
12¾	8½	Noel Indust	6	21	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
26¾	23⅝	Norf So Ry	101	2	26½	26¼	26½	+ ½
6⅝	4	Nortek Inc	22	13	4⅝	4	4	— ¼
15½	9	NorAm Rey	12	3	10⅛	10	10	
8⅝	5⅝	NorCdn Oils	21	40	7¼	7⅛	7 3-16	—1-16
29⅝	19	NNGMob wt		25	26	25⅝	25½	— ⅜
7¼	5½	Novo Corp	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Nuclear Det		12	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
26⅞	16⅛	NumacO Gs	35	12	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
O								
42¼	24½	Offshore Co	13	4	28¾	27½	27½	— ½
23⅝	18⅞	OhioBrass 1	13	13	22	21½	22	+ ½
20	13⅛	Oh Sealy .20	15	11	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
25½	18⅝	OKC Crp .80	7	45	23⅛	22¾	23¼	
5⅝	2⅝	Bid Town		4	3	3	3	
7¼	4⅝	Olla Ind	6	20	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
1⅜	1	OmgLTV wt		10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
42¼	30	OnanCp .20e	13	8	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
77	55¼	OOkep 4.22e	12	z100	70½	70	70	— 1
26⅞	15½	OpenRd Ind	9	24	17½	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
22	3½	Orignl .22e	22	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	2¼	Ormand Ind	14	3	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	OSullivn .50	9	23	10	9½	10	+ ½
21	13½	Outdr Sprt 1	13	5	15½	15¼	15¼	
20⅞	13⅞	OverhDr .32	12	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
41	31½	Over Sh .10e	14	5	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	1½	Oxford Elec	58	11	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
11¼	6½	OxfdFst .20r	10	12	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
6⅝	4⅝	Ozark Airlin	12	31	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
P - Q								
10½	7	P&A Ind 1e	9	3	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ¼
2¼	1¼	P&F Indust	22	33	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Pac Cst Prp		16	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
22⅝	20⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		12	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
20	18⅝	PGE pf 1.37		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	16⅝	PGRd pf1.25		3	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
16	15⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		3	15⅝	15½	15½	
21¾	20½	PG 9.2pf2.32		4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
28¾	27	PG 8.1pf2.04		7	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	29½	PGE 9pf2.35		1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
27½	25⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		23	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅝
27¾	27	PGE 8pf 2		2	27	27	27	
8⅝	6⅝	P Hotdg .34	10	166	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
61½	55	PacLt pf4.36		z30	58	58	58	+ 1
16¼	14⅝	PNwTel 1.04	10	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
19	13⅝	PacSv L .28	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	11½	Pall Corp	20	1	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
9	5½	PalomF .05e	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅛	15½	PaloM 1.64e	9	10	16	16	16	
2⅛	1¼	PalmrMl wt		11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13½	5½	Pandi Bradl	19	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Panissole		25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Park Ch .30	8	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8	6	ParkEle .41t	16	2	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Parklan Hos	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13	5⅞	Parkwy Dis	8	3	6	6	6	
28	19⅝	Parsons .33e	19	52	26	25	25½	+ 1
6½	4½	Pat Fash .24	4	44	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
5½	3½	PatPar Pap		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¾	PatoCG .10e	18	10	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
29	22	Peel Eidor	28	7	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Pemcor Inc	12	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
12¾	10½	PenEng .60a	8	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
13½	11¾	PennREst 1	10	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
1⅜	1½	Pentron Ind	17	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
29½	21⅝	PepBoys 1	7	1	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
23⅝	18¼	PEPI Inc	11	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
6½	5	Perini .20e	6	7	6	5⅞	6	
9⅞	7	Permanci	27	10	7¼	7	7¼	
8¼	5¼	Pertec Corp	11	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	4¼	Phil LD .52r	4	107	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
4¼	3	Phoenix Stl		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	6	Pic n Pay St	13	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9½	5⅝	Piedind .24	6	4	6½	6½	6½	
9¼	7⅝	Pioner Plas	15	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5½	3⅛	Pioneer Sys	11	26	3½	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Pioneer Tex	8	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
61⅝	33	PlIDMo 1.20	10	10	35⅞	35	35	— 1
7⅛	6⅝	PitWVT .57e	10	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
45⅞	36½	Pittway .60b	17	11	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅝	PizzaCp Am	17	7	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
57	42	Plac Dv 1.60	26	3	55	54⅝	55	+ 1
36¼	26	Plantrnics	15	4	26	26	26	— ⅛
3¼	1½	Plaza Group	8	10	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	PlyGem .23t	7	14	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26½	23¼	PNBM 2.12e	10	22	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	PNB MR wt		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15	12⅝	PnuScal .72	9	x1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Pneumo Dy		5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
5½	2⅛	Poloron Pd		13	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15	10	Polychr .65t	11	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5	Potter Inst		21	5¼	5	5¼	
13⅝	6⅛	Prairie Oil	27	8	7½	7⅛	7	+ ⅛
16⅝	13½	Pratt Lmb 1	8	6	14	14	14	
5⅝	4	Pratt Rd .20	8	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11½	6½	Prel Corp	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33½	19⅝	PrenHall .84	12	5	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ¾
13½	11¼	PresRI B .84	50	4	12¼	12	12	
13⅛	6⅝	Presley Cos	4	27	6⅞	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	Preston .28e	14	2	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Price Capill		1	4	4	4	
16⅝	9¼	Prime Equit	9	24	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ½
24⅝	18¼	Proler Stl 1	9	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
10⅝	9¼	ProvGas .72	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	PrdRIE .23e	20	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
28	16	PrudSde .24	15	8	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Prud Fund		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	8	PSA Inc wt		2	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
15½	10½	PubcoPll .15	31	26	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
60	57	PSCol pf4.25		z175	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ½
7¾	3⅞	Pulte Hmes	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10¾	7⅛	PuntaGrd Is	4	27	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
12⅝	7	PuritFsh .20	5	27	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
19⅝	12½	PutnmS .36	11	39	18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
19½	10¼	Quebcor Inc	20	30	18¼	17½	17½	— ⅝
R								
15½	12¼	Ranchrs Ex	23	3	13⅛	13	13	— ⅜
35⅛	25	RansrO Can	89	21	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	RepdAm wt		37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7	4½	Reth Pack		6	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
7	4½	Ray Resrcs	16	15	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
10⅝	6	RB Indust	9	20	6	6	6	
19½	17⅞	RealEst 1.40	13	1	18	18	18	
19⅞	12⅞	RltInT 1.50e	13	11	14½	14¼	14¼	
23½	19¾	Rlt RT 2.03e	9	2	20	20	20	
27⅞	21⅞	Recrion Crp	8	10	24½	24	24⅛	+ ½
3¼	1⅝	Jeeves Telc	8	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
17⅝	14⅝	RefrigT .15e	11	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
12	10	Rem Ar .80	9	11	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
2	⅞	RepMtln wt		6	1	1	1	
51	33½	RepNat NY	8	6	36	35½	35½	— ⅜
68⅞	48⅛	ReschCtl .08	41	24	54⅞	53⅝	54⅛	— ⅜
11⅝	7⅞	Reserve OG	21	73	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Resistflx .20	9	3	7⅛	7	7	
4⅝	2⅝	Resrtsintl A		71	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
4⅝	2	Rest Assoc		18	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
8¼	3⅝	Rex Nor .14t	5	34	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅞	5	RH Med Svc	7	2	8	8	8	
13⅞	8	Riblet Prod	5	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
5½	3⅝	Richford In		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6½	2	Richton .20	5	54	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¼	RicoArg Mn		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2½	1	Riker Maxs		29	1	1	1	— ⅛
1⅜	½	Riker Mx pf		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20⅝	10¼	Riley Co	17	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅛	RioAlgm .40	22	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
18⅞	11	RisdonM .36	8	11	13½	13¼	13¼	
10	6¼	RitiFin .20b	13	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
15⅝	8⅝	Robino Lad	5	13	8¾	8⅛	8¾	+ ⅛
32½	20¼	Robintech	33	54	31	29⅞	31	+ ½
3	1½	Rockw Cmp	17	113	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
25	18	Jogers Corp	26	10	19¼	18¾	19¼	
8½	5	Roland Intl	7	5	6	5⅞	6	
13⅝	7	Rollins Intl	8	19	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
6⅛	3⅛	Ronco Telep	5	15	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4	3	Rosenau Br		1	3	3	3	
10¼	6⅞	Rossmor Cp	5	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
2⅝	2⅛	Rossmor wt		4	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
26½	18	Rowan .14	15	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
12⅞	8	Rowind .60t	12	24	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Royal Amer	57	12	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	3	RoyBus .32r	6	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6	3⅝	RoyEch Col	4	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	RPS Prod		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1⅜	RSC Indust	26	27	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
4⅝	3⅛	Ruddick Cp	7	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7	5½	Rudick pf.56		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Rusco Ind	22	32	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
4½	2⅞	Russeks Inc	5	14	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
15½	10½	RussIMII .40	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	20	Rust Cit .40	11	7	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
29¾	13½	Ryan H .05e	14	144	18½	17⅝	18½	+ 1⅛
31⅞	22½	Rydr Sys wt		5	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	Ryerson Hay		8	5¼	5½	5¼	— ⅛
S								
43⅝	32¾	SabineR .44	23	15	34⅝	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
5½	4	SafranSy A	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
21⅝	15¼	StJohnsT .62	5	12	15¼	14½	15⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	7⅛	Salem Corp	120	9	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
30⅝	19½	Sambo Rest	37	20	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	6⅝	S Carlo .82r		23	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
14½	13⅞	SDie G pf 1		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
48	34⅝	San JW 2.06	10	3	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Sanitas .12	10	215	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ½
5⅝	3½	Sergent Ind		15	2⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17½	10⅝	Saundr L .10	7	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
72	4½	Savoy Ind		8	5	4⅞	5	
8⅝	7¼	Schenuit Ind	9	32	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Sci Mat .08e	9	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
15⅝	9	Scient Atlan	20	7	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
10	8	Scope Ind		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Scottex Cp		13	4¾	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	21⅝	ScottyHo .05	34	18	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
10⅝	9	ScrivBog .32	7	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19¾	15	Scurry Rain	156	6	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
22	15⅛	Sea Contain	10	9	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	
9⅞	7⅝	Searsind .44	7	11	8	8	8	— ⅛
10	7⅝	Season All	15	2	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	9½	Sec Mt 1.17e	8	111	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	SecMt In wt		108	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Sec Plastics	8	7	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
12½	7½	Selas Cp .27		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅝	4¾	Seligm Asso	5	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅝	11⅛	Selig Ltz .40	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
23½	12½	Semtec .48t	12	3	13½	13¼	13¼	
1⅝	⅞	Sequoyah In		49	1	⅞	⅞	—1-16
14⅝	8	Service Cp 1	9	46	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
14⅛	9	Servotr 1.37t	7	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	11⅛	Seton Co .45	9	2	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
8⅞	6⅝	SGL Ind .45t	8	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
3½	2⅝	Shaer Shoe	26	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24½	14⅛	Shaw In .17e	12	8	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
13¾	9	ShelrR .05e	8	20	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	9½	ShndCp .71t	5	11	9⅝	9	9	— ½
27¼	13½	Shnandh Oil	25	30	19½	18½	18½	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅝	Showbt .40a	8	5	14⅛	14	14	
13	8½	ShulmTr En	11	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	SierrPa .03e	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
11⅝	9⅛	Sifco Ind .24	12	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
9⅛	6¾	Sigma Inst	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18½	13¾	SignetCp .40	10	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
18¾	9	SikesCp .20	10	4	10½	10	10	
5	3⅞	Simc St .20b	9	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8	6⅞	Simkins .50	9	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Sitkin SmRf	15	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	SkyCity Strs	9	5	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
4⅝	3	SMDInd .28t	7	7	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
11¼	5	Solitron .06		36	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10½	Sonder Brdc	8	5	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅝	Sorg Paper		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
38½	16	Soundsn .40	7	22	18½	18	18	— 1
13⅞	9⅛	SoestCa .80a	10	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
114½	111	SCE pf8.70		1	112⅝	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	19¼	SC 5.8pf 1.45		31	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
22¼	18⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.20		9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
17	16	SC 4.7pf 1.19		2	16¼	16⅛	16½	— ⅜
15¼	14½	SC 4.3pf 1.08		10	15⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
64½	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	33	2	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	— ½
38⅞	33	Swstinv .70a	14	11	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
24½	14	Specty Rest	11	11	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Spector Ind	18	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
10	7⅝	Spectra .24	7	15	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Spectro .18b	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7	3½	SpedOP .19t	39	1	5½	5½	5½	
8½	5⅝	Speizmn Ind	4	22	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Spencer .32t	5	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅞	9⅝	Spiolex .68	5	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18	12½	StdAllian .80	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17¾	15½	StdCossa .90	8	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅝	StdDredg pf		z100	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
25⅝	12⅝	StdMotA .42	11	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	StdPac Corp	9	11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
37½	31	StdProd 1	6	15	36⅛	35¾	35⅞	— ⅜
28½	25	St Shrs 1.62t		3	25⅛	25	25	— ⅜
24	17⅝	StThoms .36	8	8	19	19	19	— ⅛
20½	17	Stange .23	20	13	17½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3¼	Stardust Inc	11	2	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	
16¾	11¾	StaleSL .48e	5	6	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	14⅝	Statham Ins	16	10	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	4	Steimet Inc	12	13	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Steiber Ind	17	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	19	Stepn Ch .28	15	5	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Sterl Electr		3	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	— ⅛
5½	2¼	Sterl Extru	12	1	3½	3½	3½	
5½	4	SteriPre .28t	9	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅞	Sterndent	8	59	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ½
47½	38	Sternco A	44	1	42½	42¼	42¼	
7½	4½	Stevcoknit	5	10	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
20½	15½	StopShop .90	8	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	12⅞	STP Cp .60	11	44	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
5½	4⅝	Struth Wells		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Summit Org	3	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	5½	SunCiyl .25	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
22	19⅝	Sun Elec Cp	15	7	20⅛	19½	19½	— ⅛
9⅛	6	Sunair .12e	9	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3 5-16	2 9-16	Supercr 10e	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12½	8½	Sup Ind Intl	11	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
17½	11½	Sup Surg Mf	13	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
29½	19⅛	Superscop	8	48	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Supronics		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9	5⅛	Susquhana		55	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	10½	Susqu pf.50k		11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅝	1½	SuirMig wt		5	1½	1½	1½	
8⅞	4⅝	Synalloy	8	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
87¼	46¼	Syntex .40	17	196	56½	53	54	— 2⅝
32½	21½	Sysco .05e	15	13	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	System Eng	16	110	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
T								
17½	14½	Tasty B .88a	9	3	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	8½	Techcl Oper	19	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	
3	1⅝	Techcl Tape	10	21	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
19¼	10⅝	Tchnicolor	10	41	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Technitrol		5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
27¾	18	Teleflx 1.29t	8	7	21¼	20¾	20⅞	— ⅜
34½	20⅛	Telprompt	24	401	22¼	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Telex Cp wt		25	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Tenna Corp		13	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
8	5¼	Tenneco wt		11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Tenney Eng		2	1½	1⅝	1½	
6⅞	4⅝	Tensor Cp	9	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
25	13⅞	Teradyn Inc	46	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
25¼	19⅛	TesoroPt wt		39	19½	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Texasint Co	13	53	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Texstar	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
25¼	14½	Textron wt		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅞	3⅛	TFI Co Inc	10	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅞	ThorMk .20r		4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
11⅝	9⅛	Thrftmt .05e	308	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
13¼	6¾	Tidwoll .30	6	7	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅞	Timple Ind	7	12	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Titmus Opt	65	290	5⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— 1⅝
25⅝	12¼	Tokheim .35	10	14	12⅞	12¼	12⅛	— ⅜
11½	5½	Tolchin Inst	8	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
58	55⅞	TblEd pf4.25		225	56⅝	56¼	56⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	17	TonkaCp .40	11	1	19	19	19	
24⅞	12⅛	ToppsG .20e	15	17	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
18¾	16½	Torin .40b	9	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
10	6 13-16	TotalPet NA	21	10	7	7	7	—1-16
20⅛	15⅛	Total pf.70		12	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
8	4½	TownCnt .20	6	18	4⅝	4½	4½	
16⅝	7¾	TranLux .35	23	24	8¾	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
26⅝	16	TWA wt		178	23¾	23	23⅛	— ½
9½	6⅛	TriStMl .06e	6	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
2 15-16	2 7-16	TubosM .24e	9	32	2 15-16	2⅞	2 15-16	
9¼	5⅛	Tutico Corp	6	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
12½	6⅝	Turbodyne	18	1	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	
26½	21⅝	Turner C 1a	7	6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
13¼	6⅛	TwinFair In	7	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅞	Tyco Labs	9	28	10¾	10½	10¼	+ ½
U								
2⅝	1⅝	UIP Corp	11	13	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	11⅛	UnFlnl .74t	7	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
22⅞	17	Uninvest .60	7	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
27½	24½	UneTr 2.32e	10	16	25	25	25	
7¼	4⅝	Unam Tr wt		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11	8⅝	UnAirPr .40	7	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4	3¼	UnAsbes .07	6	11	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	
2⅝	1½	UnBrand wt		93	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	UnCosF .82t	12	3	18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ¼
12⅞	9¼	Un Dollar St	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3	2¼	Unit Foods	7	14	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
6⅞	4⅛	UnNat Corp	23	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
⅞	½	UnNatCp wt		6	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
1¼	⅝	Un Nat wt n		14	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
11	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70		20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅝	13	UnP Dy .63a	5	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	6¼	US Car .10e	9	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19¼	10⅛	US Filter	14	24	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
21¾	18¼	USLsR 1.70	14	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	USLsg R wt		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	USNat Rsrc		63	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅝	US Radium	8	3	7	7	7	
16⅛	15	USRltn 1.36	16	13	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
10½	6½	US Reducin	9	225	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	USRubR .54	8	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
29½	21	Unitek Corp	18	5	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
31	22½	Unity Buy S	19	2	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
5	3⅝	UnivCig .0e5	8	2 5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Un Cont .04t	18	17	2⅛	2	2	
12⅝	11½	Unv Marion		3	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Univ Resrcs	48	142	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ 1
13⅝	10¼	Univ Sav .22	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
20½	13⅞	UrisBldg wt		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	URS Systms	9	63	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Utah IdS .20		8	13¼	10	10⅛	+ ¼
7	4⅝	UVInd wt		20	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
V								
20⅝	8⅛	VallesS 1.36t	10	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4	Valley Mrnl	34	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	
14	10¾	Valmac .20r	8	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
5½	3½	ValueLin D		13	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	VanDorn .28	10	14	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	Varo Inc	12	5	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
23	15¾	Veeco .14e	12	11	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
17	9½	Venicln .20b	7	7	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	Verit Indust		2	3	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅝	2⅞	Vernitron	18	26	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
5½	3	Veitipil Inc	13	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅝	6⅝	Vesely Co	15	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
34⅛	18¼	Vetco Offsh	38	28	22⅝	21⅞	22	— ⅝
5⅛	2½	Viewlex		22	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Viking Genl	2	10	8⅞	8¼	8½	— ⅜
9⅛	5⅞	Vikoa Inc		27	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	8⅛	Vintage Ent	7	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	VLN Corp	9	16	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Vol Merch	30	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅞	Vulc Inc .30	8	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
W								
7⅝	5¼	WabMag .10	21	19	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅝	9¼	Wacknht .28	12	15	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3¾	WadlEq .10e	11	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13½	WagnrEl .48	8	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
10⅝	6¼	Walnoco Oil	20	3	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16	—1-16
17¼	15	WalcoN .20r	8	3	15	14⅞	15	
22¼	13⅝	WardCR Dg	18	10	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
2½	1½	WardFds wt		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4½	WardsCo .20	11	10	4½	4⅜	4½	
14	4⅛	WarC pfC.05		81	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
15	13⅛	WasRIT 1.04	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9	6⅛	Watsco .05e	10	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	4½	Weiman Co	7	14	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6⅛	4¼	Weld Tu Am	14	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅝	12½	WellsNat Sv	18	24	22	21⅞	22	
61¼	59½	WTex pf4.40		z100	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+ ¼
2⅝	2	Westats Pll		27	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
2⅞	1½	Westby Fsh		4	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
22¼	13¼	WestChP .72	11	5	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
6⅞	5⅛	Westrn Pet	21	10	5 7-16	5 5-16	5⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	15	Westn Finl	7	7	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Wstrn Orbis		18	1½	1½	1½	
2½	2½	WstPac I wt		15	3	3	3	— ⅛
15¼	9⅞	Westran Ind	11	18	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
10⅛	9⅛	Whippny .60	52	2	10	10	10	
11¼	8⅝	Whitaker .34	7	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
4⅞	3	Whitehall El	6	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅝	1¼	Whittakr wt		5	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
2½	1½	Wichita Ind		9	1⅝	1⅝	1½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Willcx Gibb	7	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Wmhous .20	8	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	WilshrO .20t	23	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8¼	Wilson .20e	13	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅞	4¼	WilsonBr .29	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3⅝	WlsonPh .12	26	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
10¾	8½	Winkimn .40	6	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	Winston Mil	7	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
63	58	Wls P pf4.50		z30	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
16	5	WolfHB .24	5	33	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Wolv Ind .32	7	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
13	9¼	Woodmoor	8	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
12⅞	7	Worces Conf	7	2	8	8	8	
12⅝	10¼	Work Wr .60	6	3	10½	10½	10½	
16⅝	10	Wrather Cp	91	43	11⅝	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har	45	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—1-16
10¼	5	WTC Air .10	15	44	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
40¾	21¼	WUI In .10e	12	3	21¾	21½	21¾	
4⅝	3	Wyle Labs	12	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
29⅞	16	Wynn Oil	9	6	15¾	15¾	15¾	— 1¼
14⅛	11¼	WymBan .40	11	32	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Wyomising	22	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Y								
17⅝	12⅝	Yates Ind	19	29	15½	14⅝	15	— ⅛
Z								
4⅝	3⅝	Zeio Mfg	36	38	4	4	4	
8½	5	ZimHom .24	17	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	2	Zion Foods		1	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or apyments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¼-81	98	99
Am.Brands 8-81	99¼	100¼
Anglo-Am 7½-87	94½	95½
Amax 8-76	100¾	101¾
Amax 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
ASEA 8½-86	100	101
Ashland 8-87	98¾	99¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	98	99
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98½	99½
B.N.P. 8¼-77	100	101
Barclay 8¼-86	100½	101½
Beecham 8¼-86	99½	100½
BICC 7¾-87	96	97
Borg Warn 8-77	99¼	100¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
CN PTT 8-85	99¼	100¼
Carlsberg 8¼-86	101¾	102¾
Carrier 8-87	96¼	97¼
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	101	102
C.F.E. 8-87	96¾	97¾
Com Union	101	102
Conl Oil 7-80	95	96
Conoco 8-86	98¼	99¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	101	102
Copen City 8-84	98	99½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	95½	96½
Copen Tel 8½-86	99½	100½
Corning 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Cut Ham 8-87	98	99
Denmark 9-82	102½	103½
Denmark 7½-98	95¼	95¼
Dow Cor 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Dupont 7¾-78	99¾	100¾
E.D.F. 8½-86	101	102
E.I.B. 7½-84	99	100½
E.I.B. 8½-86	106	107
E.I.B. 7½-93	99	100
Esso 7½-76	98½	99½
Esso 8-35 Nov.	99¾	100¾
Escom 8½-86	99¾	100¾
FinMigBk 8½-86	97½	100½
Ford 8-81	102¼	101¼
GenMills 9-86	98½	99½
GenMot 8¼-76	100½	101½
GenMot 8⅝-86	105	106
Granges 8½-89	97	100
Grolier 9¼-86	100	101
GTE 8¼-86	100	101
Guar Roy 8-87	98	99
Haas 8-78	99	100
Haas 8½-86	102½	103½
Hambros 7¾-87	98½	99½
Helsinki 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Hill Samuel 8½-86	100½	101½
Iceland 8-87	96¾	97¾
I.C.I. 7½-92	95	96
I.N.I. 8-87	96¼	97¼
Ireland 8¼-89	97	98
I.S.E. 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	99¾	100¾
Kimberley 8½-86	102¾	103¾
Klein Ben 8¼-87	100⅝	101⅝
Lyons 8¾-86	101	102
Metro Est 8¼-86	100½	101½
Monsanto 8¾-85	103¼	104¼
Mount Isa 8½-86	100½	101½
Newfoundld 8½-36	100	101
Nickel (Le) 9-86	101½	102½
NorgKomBk 7½-8	94¼	95¼
Ontario 8¼-86	100½	101½
Oslo 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Otis Elv 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
OwensCorn 9-86	104¼	105¼
Pckema 8¼-85	100	101
Pennwall 8-86	98¾	99¾
Petronor 8½-86	97	100
PhilMorris 8-78	100	101
PhilMorris 8½-85	102½	103½
Plessey 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100	101
Queensld 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Ralston 7½-87	95	96
Rank 8¾-86	102½	103½
Richardson 8¾-85	102¼	103¼
S.A.S. 8-88	99¼	100¼
Scott 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Shell 8-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 7½-87	96	97
Sth Africa 8-87	97¼	98¼
Sybron 8-87	99	100
Textron 7¾-87	95½	96½
Transamer 8½-86	99½	100½
Transocean 8-86	97¼	100¼
Transocean 8-84	100¼	101¼
Transocean 7½-87	95¼	95¾
T.R.W. 8¾-86	101½	102½
Union Oil 7-79	95	96
Union Oil 7½-87	95½	95¼
Utah 8-87	98½	99½
Volvo 8-87	99¾	100¾
Wellcome 8¼-87	100	101
Will Glyn 8¼-87	100½	101½
BroadHals 4¾-87	105	106
Chevron 5-88	138	139
Chesebg 6½-84	145	146½
Chrysler 4¾-88	81	82
Chrysler 5-88	88	89
Cont Tel 5½-83	102½	133½
Cumminsln 6¾-86	99¾	109¾
Dart Ind 4¾-87	112	113
EastKodak 4½-88	152½	154
Fedders 5-92	82¼	83¼
Fed Dept 4½-85	112	114
Firestone 5-88	97½	98½
Ford 5-83	102	103
Ford 6-86	113¼	114¼
GenElec 4¼-85	112	113
GenElec 4¼-87	105¼	107¼
Cen Foods 4¾-82	92¼	93¼
C nShop 5¼-87	114	116
Gillette 4¾-87	102	103
Halliburt 4½-87	127	128
Honeywell 5-87	116	118
Honeywell 6-86	113	114
I.S.E. 5-88	99	100
I.S.E. 6¼-89	102	103
J. Logan 4¾-83	96½	97½
LTV 5-88	56	57½
MarMidland 5-88	94	95
Mass Mut 6¾-87	93½	94½
Miles 4¾-93	101¾	102¾
Morgan JP 4½-87	113	114
Motorola 4½-83	133	134
Murphy Oil 5-89	115¼	116¾
Nabisco 5¼-88	108¾	109¾
Owens Ill 4½-87	100	101
PanAm 5¼-88	74	75
Penney JC 4½-87	111½	112½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	125	126½
R.C.A. 5-88	98	99
Revlon 4¾-83	110½	111½
Revlon 4¾-87	101	102
Reynolds M 5-88	76	77
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	109	110
Texaco 4½-88	104¾	105¾
20th Cent 5-87	62½	63½
UnCarb 4¾-82	97½	98½
WardFd 5¾-88	63	65
WarnLam 4½-87	121½	122½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88	75½	76½
AmMed 5½-92	75	77
Amaxco 4½-87	110½	111½
Am Mot 6-92	118	119½
Amoco 5½-84	123½	124½
Apco 6-89	94	95
Alusuisse 4½-87	88	93
Amer Can 4¾-88	80½	81½
Am Tab 5¼-88	118½	119½
Ashland 5-88	97½	100½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	99.05	95.17	120.02
Previous	99.06	95.17	120.8

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For further details please ring David Fulton at 02 47.41.68, or write in confidence to Kremple & Meade, c/o Universal Media, 122 Chaussée de la Hulpe, 1050 Brussels; under ref. 064, who will transmit.

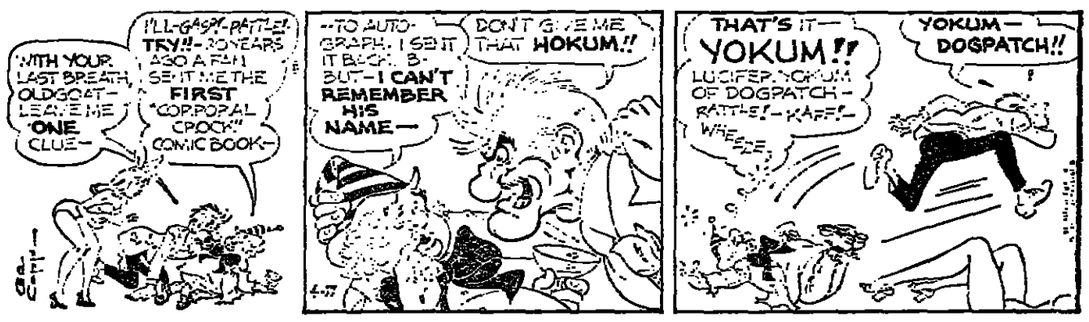
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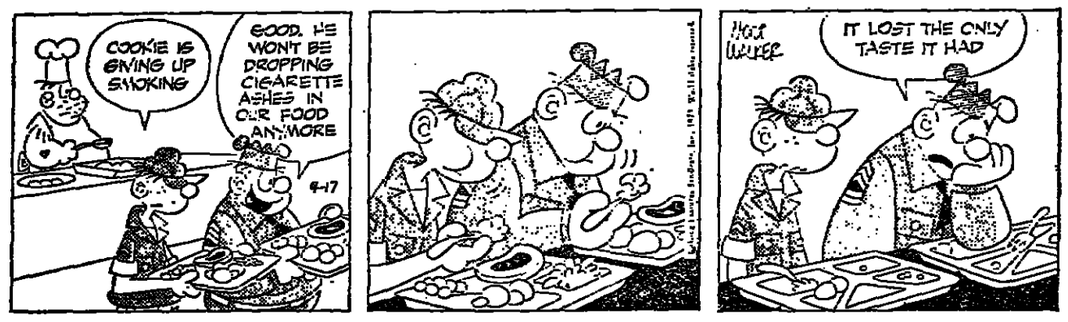
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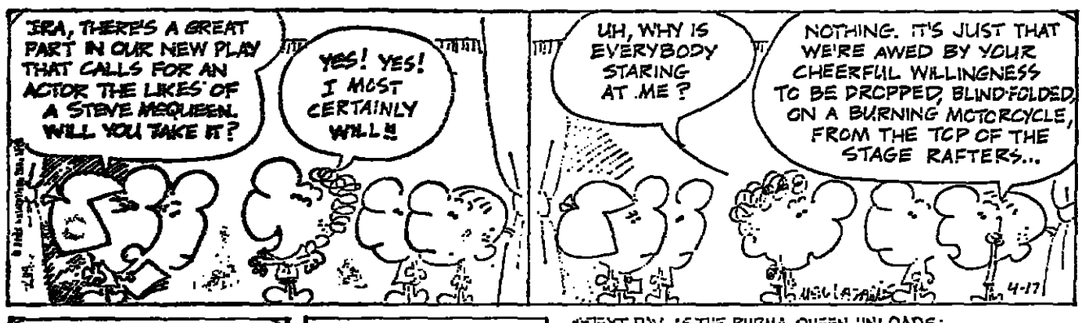
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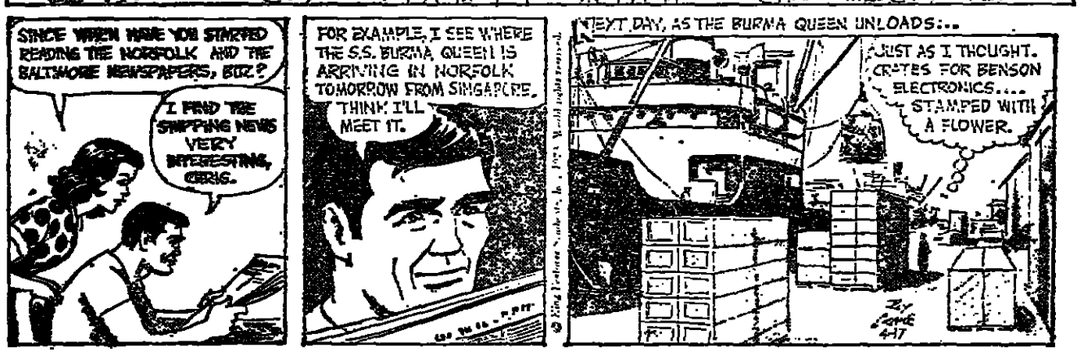
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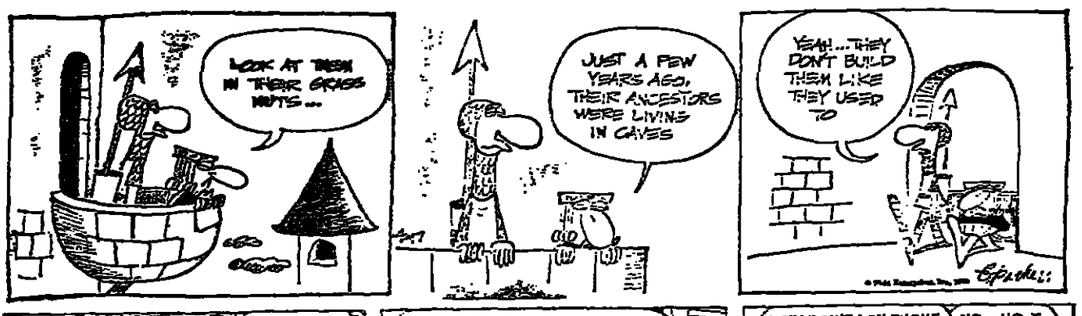
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



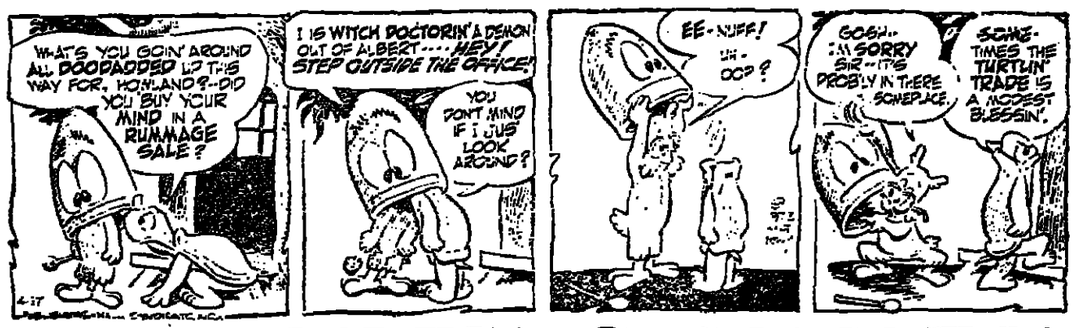
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POGO



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the Precision Club system as originally designed by Charles Wei, no-trump responses to an opening strong one-club bid created some problems. In the latest version, one no-trump shows 8 to 13 points, and if the opener then uses two clubs, a variety of Stayman, the responder can show a maximum hand of 11 to 13 points by bidding two no-trump.

If the responder has a balanced hand with 14 points or more, he bids two no-trump directly, and three no-trump is given a special meaning: an unspecified solid suit, usually of seven cards.

How this works can be seen from the diagramed deal.

South elected to use the solid-suit response with one less card than is normally required.

NORTH (D)
♠ 5
♡ AKQ76
◇ AKJ62
♣ KQ

WEST
♠ 9832
♡ 102
◇ Q1097
♣ AJ4

EAST
♠ 74
♡ J98543
◇ —
♣ 109873

SOUTH
♠ AKQJ106
♡ —
◇ 8543
♣ 652

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	4 ◇	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
6 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club ace.

The one-club bidder can nearly always tell which solid suit his partner possesses. In this case, North knew he was facing solid spades. He was reasonably sure at this point that six no-trump was the best available final contract, but there was still a faint chance of a grand slam.

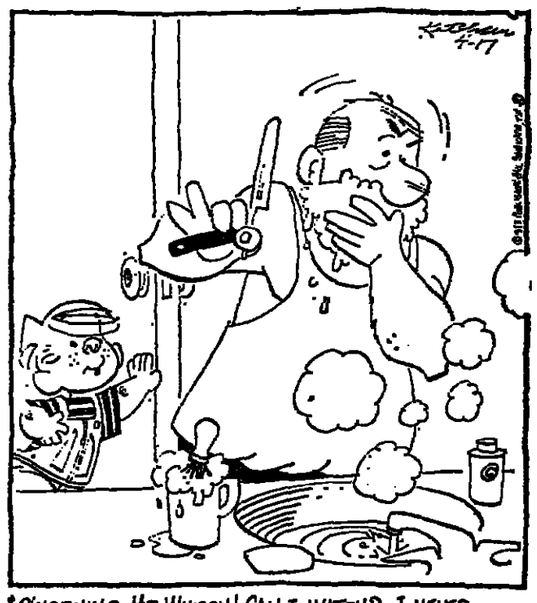
Four clubs asked South whether he held any aces or kings outside spades, and the answer of four diamonds was negative. Four hearts asked whether South held a singleton or a void, and the four-spade reply showed an unspecified void. Four no-trump asked which void South held, and he announced a heart void. Then North settled in six no-trump, with complete certainty that a club trick had to be lost.

Six no-trump would not be easy to reach using standard methods. But it was easy to play, and only West's choice of the club ace as his opening lead prevented South from making an overtrick.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	A	L	E	P	■	A	M	E	S	■	C	A	M	E
A	V	I	A	R	■	S	A	T	O	■	O	M	A	R
C	O	R	R	E	C	T	I	O	N	■	N	O	I	L
O	N	E	■	S	A	R	D	■	O	N	T	I	M	E
■	■	■	C	E	R	O	■	T	R	U	E	■	■	■
■	B	L	O	N	D	■	G	R	O	M	M	E	T	S
F	L	I	N	T	■	F	R	O	U	■	P	R	E	P
L	E	N	D	■	F	U	E	L	S	■	L	A	T	E
I	A	G	O	■	E	S	E	L	■	G	A	T	O	S
P	R	O	M	O	T	E	R	■	S	E	T	O	N	■
■	■	■	I	S	L	E	■	W	A	N	E	■	■	■
P	R	O	N	T	O	■	W	A	G	E	■	C	E	E
L	A	R	I	■	C	R	I	T	E	R	I	O	N	S
U	R	D	U	■	K	Y	N	E	■	A	I	L	O	T
G	E	O	M	■	S	E	E	R	■	L	E	A	S	E

DENNIS THE MENACE

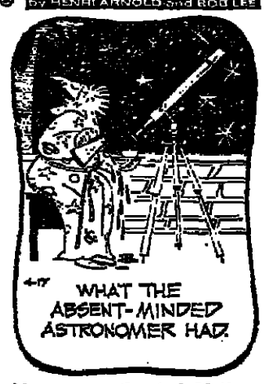


JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HASAW
ROFAL
NOAWHY
LENKEN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A ○○○○○○ ○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: CHALK EIGHT VELVET UNTRUE
Answer: *One — that might be worth more than any of the others* — THE ACE

BOOKS

ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO GET ALARMED ABOUT

By Charles Wright. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 215 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

SOMEWHERE under all these affectations there's a promising black author named Charles Wright. He says he's about 40, which means he's pretty old to be promising. You would think that, with two highly praised books already to his credit, he would be further along in the evolution of his style. He should have outgrown for example lines like "pierced with cut crystal sensitivity."; "the uric sperm of those years has flooded my mind"; "hoarded prejudices beget slaves who impale their masters on the arrow of time"; "mankind prepares not to scale the summit but to take the downward path into the great valley of the void"; "life's eyedropper is being sterilized with ant [urine]."

Can you imagine trying lines like these on, say, Miles Davis or the late Charlie Parker? Picture Joe Frazier's expression, or Willy Mays's, if you came on like that. When is the last time anybody speaking his own language ever talked about scaling summits? Has any black man outside of politics or the church used the word scale in that sense in the last 50 years? What is life's eyedropper, anyway, and why is it being sterilized with ant urine?

If Davis can mention Henry Green, Malcolm Lowry and Nathanael West, he ought to know better than to mix their names with such nonsense. Why, Sonny Liston had better lines, on the average, than you'll find in "Absolutely Nothing to Get Alarmed About." As an uneducated prize fighter such as Liston proved, there is a rich black idiom, but so few black writers use it. Here and there, Wright shows that he has a good ear for genuine speech rhythms, but he keeps falling instead into a forced, amphetamine splutter or a drone of Cadillac oratory. In the middle of a nice blues-like scene with an ironic obbligato, he'll remember that he has read Faulkner—but it will probably be Faulkner crossed with a Lower East Side social worker.

When he's relaxed and moving naturally, Wright can bring life—sad, bleak, painful, embarrassing or funny life—to the drug, wino, East Village and Bowery scenes that are his territory. (Much of this book appeared as separate essays in the Village Voice.) Sometimes he's so good-humored in these unpropitious environments that he makes it sound as if being black was a form of entertainment. And perhaps it is, under certain circumstances. Perhaps the human comedy is even funnier when your laughter has a touch of hysteria in it. At other times, though, Wright sounds all smug and buttoned up. Although he rarely is alone, he's always telling us how much he *wants* to be alone, how sufficient unto himself he is, how far beyond the blandishments of poor, deluded humanity. He pontificates as if meditation was his thing, yet he's always popping dexies or drinking enough for half a dozen Madison Avenue executives.

As you read on in "Absolutely Nothing to Get Alarmed About," a question is likely to arise in your mind: Why do many black writers deal only in extreme experiences? It's too easy: the drama is already there, and all too often it is the *same* drama. Don't any blacks lead bourgeois, or even ordinary working-class lives? Wright's cards are so stacked that, even when we know the elements of the scene are real, we feel that the characters are self-consciously posing too. The first to protest against stereotyping, many black writers seem determined to create one of their own.

The day has come, also, to reconsider one of their fundamental propositions: that "whitey" will never let you forget you're black. In Wright's case, the patent-leather shoe is on the other foot. A further assumption that needs re-examination is the notion that a life thrown away constitutes a tragedy, a "horror," as the author would say. If a man shoots heroin into his arm, or a woman takes up prostitution, it is still possible that he or she, individually, is responsible and not "society." They are not always "forced" into it. If we take that line, who shall we blame for forcing the forcers into *their* special brands of unhappiness? Are we seriously to suppose that all American society is a hierarchy of imposed unhappiness with President Nixon at the top?

Wright is at his best in his throw-away lines, such as his description of two junkies trying to sell him a pair of ice-skates. When he sums up a particular kind of white girl as having "a ban-the-bomb-air," we feel that, yes, we've met her. We're even willing to forgive him his dangling clauses when he goes down to the Chelsea health center to show a busy surrealist day at the V.D. clinic. We want to like him—he's appealing in his cranky way—but he keeps fading out of focus on us. He insists on blowing both hot and cool, and the two don't jive.

At one point in his hot phase, he says that blacks have nothing to lose but their lives—and it ain't necessarily so. Wright, for example, can lose his audience, his talent, his dignity, his sense of humor—oh, any number of things.

Anatole Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

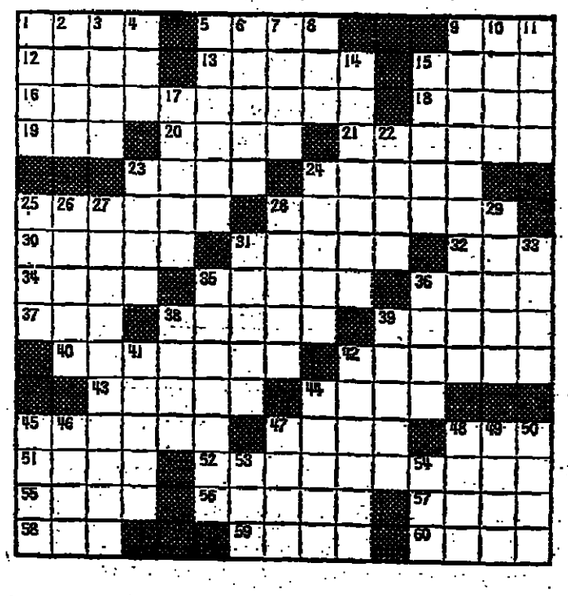
By Will Weng

ACROSS

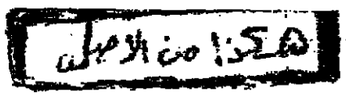
1 Transit for Heyerdahl
5 Opera prince
9 Army scullions
12 *Up to*
13 New York island
15 Type of sack
16 Washington strait
18 *Shamrock land*
19 Lawyer: Abbr.
20 One of a radio pair
21 Coin
23 New World: Abbr.
24 Marine snail
25 District
28 Napkin materials
30 Bury
31 Japheth's son
32 Penpoint
34 *Months, in Paris*
35 Toped
36 Spoiler
37 Love's conquest
38 Columbia players
39 Bangladesh city
40 River deposits
42 Wild boar
43 English impostor
44 Wrestling hold
45 Mad one
47 Family member
48 Dog, for short
51 Adams
52 Cats
55 Irish Sea people
56 —— home (dine in)
57 Western state: Abbr.
58 Before: Prefix
59 Prefix for potamia
60 Variety

DOWN

1 Indian leader
2 Border on
3 Like the pre-Columbus world
4 Decimal number
5 Victims of an electric appliance
6 —— broke
7 Burden
8 Part of R. and R., for short
9 Item for a whatnot
10 Equal: Prefix
11 Graf ——
14 Moslem veil
15 Ship parts
17 *Chum of Pythias*
22 Side dish
23 Affectations
24 Gives notice
25 Terza ——
26 A-bomber —— Gay
27 Sydney Carton's choice
28 Miss Ross
29 Subsequently
31 Three, in Paris
33 Wall St. animal
35 Branch off
36 Enjoy the sun
38 Bard's instrument
39 Of a nobleman
41 *Rubber base*
42 Lettuce's friend
44 Asian priests
45 Rope fiber
46 Jewish month
47 Tiny insect
48 Pueblo Indian
49 Outstanding person
50 Noncom: Abbr.
53 Aries
54 Ring outcomes







Blocks Crucial Shot

Wilt Hands Lakers Series Over Bulls

GLEWOOD, Calif., April 16).—Just when the one-year of Los Angeles appeared to ver, the big hand of Wilt nberlain put the Lakers into National Basketball Associa- Western Conference finals. th 3 minutes left in their decisive seventh game last night, the Chicago Bulls led, 90-84. But the Lakers came back and won, 95-92, and took the series, 4 games to 3. They next face the San Francisco Warriors.

After last night's victory, Chamberlain, 7 feet, said, "Luck really had more to do with it than anything else." Luck and the eighth shot of the game blocked by Wilt.

The giant came out from beneath the basket and swatted a 15-foot Norm Van Lier jump shot into the air. Then he fired a full court pass to the breaking Gail Goodrich, who made a layup with 28 seconds left to give the Lakers a 93-92 lead.

"I was just going after the man who had the ball," said Chamberlain. "The block and the pass were just reactions."

"Wilt just barely deflected Van Lier's shot," said a downcast Dick Motta, the Chicago coach. "This loss is just like a year's work down the drain."

After Goodrich's basket, Chicago called a time out and brought the ball in with 20 seconds left in the game and 17 on the 24-second clock. But the Bulls couldn't get an open shot before the clock expired.

"I thought," added Motta, "we had the game even with 20 seconds to go. All we had to do is get a good shot."

Jerry West was fouled by Van Lier with two seconds left and converted two insurance free throws.

It was a bitter defeat for the Bulls and Motta. Chicago failed for the sixth time in seven years to win a playoff series since joining the NBA as an expansion club. Incredibly, the Bulls now are 0-18 in playoff road games.

West led the Laker attack with 27 points and Goodrich added 22 after getting only 40 in his previous four playoff games. Chamberlain had 21 points and pulled down 28 rebounds.

For the Bulls, Van Lier had 28 points and Bob Love and Jerry Sloan added 19 and 18, respectively.

"I said before the series," said Motta, "that I thought the winner would go all the way in this thing and I still think so."

"This is one of the greatest thrills I've had in my entire basketball career," said Laker coach Bill Sharman. "This series was such an uphill struggle for us since winning the first two at home."

"I think," added West, "we really showed we had a lot more than most people thought we did."

uth Africa Eliminated Davis Cup

NTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April (AP).—Argentina defeated Africa today in the zone inals of the Davis Cup and neet Chile in the next round. illermo Vilas downed Africa's Deon Joubert, 6-2, -1, in the first singles game to give Argentina an unble 3 matches to 1 head.

matches were held in Mono after the Argentina Tenssociation asked Uruguay st the series, citing "special as not related to athletics." planation was given but this sily referred to fear by Arne authorities that there be demonstrations against Africa's race policies if the es were played in Ar-na.

Mrs. Court Victor

INCY, Mass., April 16 (AP). tralia's Margaret Court American Billie Jean King first game and went on to edy 6-2, 6-4 victory yesterfor the championship of the 0 Virginia Slims tourna-

first game was at deuce mes before Mrs. Court broke gh Mrs. King's service. The alian housewife and mother n command the rest of the taking first prize of $6,000 oosting her overall winnings e year to $73,850. s. Court employed a booming e and steady court play in ictory. Mrs. King, who col- a $3,000 second prize, was ic in her first tournament being sidelined a month beof torn stomach muscles.

WHA Playoffs

Sunday's Games

nipeg 8, Minnesota 5 (Beaudin 3, Sutherland 2, McDonald, Zanussi; on, Christianson, Antonovich, on, Hampson).
nipeg wins, 4-1.)
uston 6, Los Angeles 2 (Hughes 2, Lund, Labossiere, Hall; Heiskaneruzzo, Crymiak).
uston leads, 3-2.)

NHL Playoffs

Sunday's Game

ago 5, New York Rangers 4 leton 2, Hull 2, Redmond; Ratelle, irn, Gilbert 2).
st-of-7 series tied, 1-1.)

NBA Playoffs

Sunday's Games

Boston 134, New York 108 (White 30, Havlicek 26; Frazier 24, Bradley, DeBusschere, Monroe 12).
(Boston leads best-of-7 series, 1-0.)
Los Angeles 95, Chicago 92 (West 27, Goodrich 22; Van Lier 28, Love 19).
(Los Angeles wins, 4-3.)

lancas Wins on Final Holes fter Losing 4-Stroke Lead

NSACOLA, Fla., April 16).—Homero Blancas frittered a four-stroke lead in a wind yesterday, but hung on e end to beat Frank Beard stroke and win the $150,000 santo Open golf tournament. was his first victory in 14 ths.

ancas, 33, who last won at Phoenix Open in February, was tied with Beard going the next-to-last hole. But d had to play out of a trap dropped behind when he ed his par putt.

ard had an excellent chance orce a playoff on the final when Blancas put his sec- shot into a clump of trees, the Kentuckian, who has not ed to his former standard past 18 months, had an eightputt rum cup, enabling Blancas to match his bogey and win.

Blancas, who scored in the 60s on each of the first three days, skied to a 4-over-par 75 yesterday for a 72-hole total of 277. Beard had a 72 to finish at 278.

Andy North took third at 279 after a closing 72, while Dave Hill, Miller Barber and Bob Charles tied for fourth at 281.

Doug Sanders, who won here twice before and might have won another time (1966) if he hadn't forgotten to sign his scorecard, was tied for seventh at 283 with Chuck Courtney and Lou Graham.

It was the fifth victory in a nine-year professional career for Blancas, who starred at the University of Houston before joining the PGA tour.

LEADING SCORERS

lancas	$30,000	67-69-68-73—277
ard	$17,100	73-66-68-72—278
orth	$10,650	75-68-67-72—279
harles	$6,700	69-71-68-73—281
ill	$6,200	75-68-68-69—281
rnham	$4,425	71-70-70-72—283
anders	$4,425	68-71-71-73—283
ourtney	$4,425	69-72-72-70—283
echers	$3,075	73-69-73-70—284
arri	$3,075	71-70-70-73—284
ider	$3,075	73-70-71-70—284
allem	$3,075	70-72-73-69—284
atson	$3,075	71-72-72-69—284
win	$3,075	72-71-73-68—284

exico's Herrera Bantam Champ

ONTERREY, Mexico, April 16 uters).—Rafael Herrera ped Rodolfo Martinez in the round here Saturday night in large battle between the two ican boxers for the World ing Council's version of the atamweight championship. oth boxers were on the canvas ing the fight. Herrera, 38, pped the 25-year-old Martinez ce in the fourth round, was self down in the eighth, but ed his opponent for two more nts in the 11th. The referee pped the fight in the next nd.

Herrera now takes over the riously vacant WBC bantamight championship. He won title in March last year inst another Mexican, Ruben veres, but lost it to Panama's rique Pinder last July. Pinder s later stripped of the title by WBC when he failed to deid it within six months against rtinez, the leading contender.

Miss Wright Wins

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., April 16 (AP).—Mickey Wright, who has won more tournaments than any other woman golfer, sank a tricky 25-foot downhill putt for a birdie on the last hole, breaking a three-year victory drought with a two-stroke triumph yesterday in the $154,000 Colgate-Dinah Shore Winner's Circle tournament.

Miss Wright, winning her 82d championship in 16 years as a pro, stroked in her putt after slumping Joyce Kazmierski bogeyed away a two-shot lead with five holes to play.

Mickey, a tall blonde who was inducted into the Ladies' Professional Golf Association Hall of Fame in 1964, fired a four-under-par 68 to earn the $25,000 first prize in the women's richest golf tournament. Her 72-hole total was 284, four strokes under par. Miss Wright started the final round five strokes off the pace.

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At West Paterson, N.J., the Polish Olympic team continued its winning ways by defeating the less experienced U.S. team, 7-2. The Polish team had earlier in the week won six of seven bouts in Elizabeth, N.J.

At Missoula, Mont., heavyweight contender Ron Lyle of Denver scored a 10-round decision over Bob Stallings of New York. A crowd of 2,500 at the University of Montana fieldhouse expressed disapproval of Lyle's inability to solve the hit-and-hold strategy of his opponent.



United Press International.

STREET CROWD—Boston was filled with 1,384 runners participating in the more than 26-mile marathon.

American Wins Boston Marathon, First Since '68

BOSTON, April 16 (UPI).—Unheralded Jon Anderson, the son of the mayor of Eugene, Ore., overcame near record heat today to become the first American since 1968 to win the Boston Marathon.

Anderson, who ran in the 10,000-meter race at the Munich Olympics, passed defending champion Olavi Suomalainen of Finland about seven miles from the finish and ran the rest of the way uncontested.

Suomalainen, who won last year's race, developed a cramp in his right side coming up the second of three grueling hills in Newton, allowing Anderson to take the lead.

Tom Fleming of William Paterson College was second with Suomalainen finishing third.

Anderson, 21, was clocked in 2 minutes 16.03 seconds, more than five minutes off the record of 2:10.30 set by England's Ron Hill in 1970.

The victory made Anderson the first American winner since Ambrose Burfoot captured the event in 1968. Anderson becomes only the third United States runner to win the marathon in the last 25 years.

Fleming's time was 2:17.46. Suomalainen finished in 2:18.21.

The national weather service reported that temperatures in Boston reached 77 degrees during the race, only two degrees off the record for April 16, set in 1896. The heat apparently led to the slower times in this year's race.

Anderson, a lanky runner representing the Oregon Track Club, received a refreshing shower halfway up Heartbreak Hill, about six miles from the finish and showed no visible signs that the heat had wilted him. Other runners were showered at numerous points along the route by residents using garden hoses.

Lutz Philipp of West Germany, one of the prerace favorites, *opened a 100-yard lead several miles from the start but his* fast pace caught up with him and Fleming caught him in front of Wellesley College, just about the halfway point of the 26-mile, 385-yard race.

Jacqueline Hansen of California State University, the fastest of 14 women in the field, finished 326th in a field of 1,384 in road-running's most glamorous race.

Reds Blast Giant Hurlers, Win Pair

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16 (UPI).—Joe Morgan hit two homers, drove in four runs and stole five bases, and Cesar Geronimo had six hits as the Cincinnati Reds routed San Francisco pitchers yesterday for 28 hits en route to a doubleheader sweep, 11-0 and 7-3.

Morgan also had a double and two singles, a sacrifice fly and scored three runs to help the Reds to their third straight victory and first place in the National League West.

Dave Concepcion added five hits, three in the second game, as every Cincinnati starting player had at least one hit in the doubleheader except Pete Rose, who went hitless in nine at-bats.

Don Gullett went the distance on a four-hitter to win the opener for his second victory in three decisions. Juan Marichal took the loss and also is 2-1.

Jim McGlothlin, with relief help from Pedro Borbon and Clay Carroll, gained the victory in the second game while Jim Willoughby suffered the loss.

A four-run fourth inning in the opener chased Marichal, with Concepcion's double the key blow. The Reds continued their attack against four relievers, including Dave Kingman, who made his debut as a pitcher.

Kingman, who hit 29 homers last year, was touched for two runs on just one hit, but he walked four batters.

Padres 5, 4, Astros 1, 0

Bill Greif pitched a two-hitter in the second game as San Diego completed a doubleheader sweep of Houston, 4-0, after the *Padres won the home opener, 5-1,* on home runs by Jerry Morales and Fred Kendall.

The only hits off the Padres' right-hander were singles by Jim Wynn to lead off the first inning and Bob Watson at the start of the eighth.

In between, Greif set down 21 batters in a row as he eased to his first victory since last July 16. He didn't issue a walk and struck out six in posting the second shutout of his major league career.

In the opener, Mike Corkins became the first Padre pitcher to go the route this season, pitching a four-hitter. It was only his third complete game in three seasons.

Dodgers 6, Braves 2

Von Joshua's three-run homer highlighted a six-run Los Angeles rally in the seventh inning as the Dodgers won at home against Atlanta, 6-2.

Left-hander Al Downing tossed a three-hitter as he served up the 676th home run of Henry Aaron's career. Aaron's only three hits this season have been homers. He is now only 38 from tying Babe Ruth's career total of 714.

Brewers 3, 4, Orioles 2, 5

Mark Belanger's ninth-inning single capped a two-run rally and gave Baltimore a 5-4 victory in Milwaukee and a doubleheader split after the Brewers won the opener, 3-2, on Pedro Garcia's 11th-inning single.

The Orioles trailed, 4-3, going into the ninth when Brooks Robinson singled with one out, moved to second on Paul Blair's single back to the mound and scored the tying run on pinch-hitter Terry Crowley's single. Belanger then singled to score pinch-runner Al Bumbry with the winning run.

In the opener, Baltimore led, 2-1, in the ninth when Garman Thomas led off with a long homer off Jim Palmer. In the 11th, Joe Lahoud, the designated hitter, walked with one out, stole second base, moved to third on Bob Heise's single, and scored on Garcia's single over second.

Monday Horton Homers As Tigers Top Red Sox, 9-7

BOSTON, April 16 (UPI).—Two four-run innings, the second highlighted by Willie Horton's first home run of the season, powered the Detroit Tigers to a 9-7 victory over the Boston Red Sox today, in the traditional Patriot's Day morning game.

All eight runs were charged to Boston starter and loser Marty Pattin, who lasted 3 2/3 innings after waiting nine days to make his second pitching appearance of the season.

The Tigers pounded Pattin for 10 hits, five of them in the first inning. Dick McAuliffe led off the game with a bunt single and after two outs, Norm Cash and Gates Brown singled around an error by Reggie Smith in centerfield for two runs. Horton was hit by a pitch and Aurelio Rodriguez and Mickey Stanley each singled in a run.

Red Wings Oust Coach as 'Failure'

DETROIT, April 16 (UPI).—The Detroit Red Wings fired coach Johnny Wilson Friday, citing his failure to lead the team to the National Hockey League playoffs.

Wilson, 43, was named coach of the Red Wings in November, 1971, after serving as interim coach of the Los Angeles Kings during part of the 1969-70 season. He replaced Doug Barkley, who quit to coach Detroit's minor league clubs.

Canuck Scandal

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, April 16 (UPI).—Thomas Scallen, president of the Vancouver Canucks, was released on $25,000 bail Friday only hours after he was sentenced to four years in prison for stealing $3 million and filing a false prospectus which raised funds for his NHL franchise.

Scallen, 47, made no comment as he left the courthouse. He was visibly shaken and bowed his head when Judge Harry McKay pronounced sentence. McKay said he hoped the four-year term would serve as a "deterrent to others in the business community."

The Scoreboard

TRACK AND FIELD — At Austin, Texas, Dave Roberts of Rice, battling gusty winds and rain, soared to a Texas Relays pole-vault record while Duke and Texas set marks in relay events. Roberts, the National Collegiate champion, wiped out his 1971 record of 17 feet with a vault of 17 feet 1 inch.

Duke erased the relays' record in the university four-mile on the strength of a 4:03.8 anchor by Olympian Bob Wheeler. Duke's time of 16:32.09 bettered Missouri's record of 16:33.55 in 1972.

Texas set a record in the 450-yard high hurdle relay with 57.7 seconds. The old record was 58.9. Texas also won the two-mile relay in 7:31.45, but scored a 15-yard victory in the mile relay in 3:08.74.

Texas had also captured the sprint medley relay to give the Longhorns four relay victories in two days.

At Gainesville, Fla., Jamaica's Byron Dyce, who runs for the United Athletic Association, clocked the best time this year in the 880-yard run at 1:48.4. In other events, Olympic marathon winner Frank Shorter won the three-mile run in 13:26.9, while Marty Liquori finished fourth with a time of 14:15.3. Liquori had pulled a muscle in his left leg while training and had been a doubtful starter for the meet.

Bill Hatcher of Kansas, winner of the national collegiate indoor pole vault, took that event with a vault of 16 feet.

THOROUGHBRED RACING—At Lexington, Ky., La Prevoyante, the 2-year-old filly of the year last season, returned to the winner's circle with ease after having suffered the first defeat of her career earlier this year. The 3-year-old daughter of Buckpasser, owned by Jean-Louis Levesque and ridden by John LeBlanc, coasted home by 3 1/2 lengths in a $10,000 allowance race at Keeneland. La Prevoyante won 13 in a row before being defeated in Florida. La Prevoyante was timed in 1:10 3-5 for the six furlongs.

DIVING—At Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Olympic gold medal winners Vladimir Vasin of the Soviet Union and Ulrika Knape of Sweden won in the swimming Hall of Fame's fourth annual international meet. Vasin came from behind to win the men's three-meter springboard with 546.91 points by performing a one-and-a-half triple twist on the final dive. The dive pushed his score ahead of Klaus Dibiasi of Italy, the Olympic gold medal winner in the 10-meter tower dive, who finished with 539.37 points.

Miss Knape, 17, successfully defended her women's 10-meter-tower title with 351.45 points despite a knee injury.

AUTO RACING—At Trenton, N.J., A.J. Foyt and Mario Andretti, each won a leg of the Trentonian 300 championship at the Trenton Speedway. Andretti, who finished fourth behind Foyt in the first 150-mile event, was the overall winner, taking home $12,721.

For both veteran Indianapolis drivers, the victory broke a string of disappointing races. Foyt had not won since the autumn of 1971 and Andretti hadn't won on the United States Auto Club big car circuit since 1970. They are the two winningest drivers in the USAC. Foyt has 44 triumphs and Andretti 32.

At Gainesville, Ga., American Peter Gregg, leading for the last 285 miles, drove his Porsche Carrera to victory in a Trans-AM 500 event at Road Atlanta. The event launched the Sports Car Club of America's 1973 Trans-Am 500 series.

Gregg, who earlier this year captured the Daytona 24-hour and Sebring 12-hour endurance races, opened this race in eighth position, took advantage of an early caution flag to close the gap and coasted home with a comfortable eight-second victory over Al Holbert, driving a Porsche Audi.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	5	1	.833	—
New York	5	2	.714	1/2
Chicago	4	3	.571	1 1/2
Montreal	3	4	.429	2 1/2
Philadelphia	3	4	.429	2 1/2
St. Louis	1	7	.125	5

Western Division

Cincinnati	7	3	.700	—
San Francisco	7	4	.636	1/2
Houston	5	6	.455	2 1/2
San Diego	5	6	.455	2 1/2
Los Angeles	4	6	.400	3
Atlanta	3	6	.333	3 1/2

Sunday's Results

New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 8, Montreal 3.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 6.
Los Angeles 6, Atlanta 2.
San Diego 5, 4, Houston 1, 0.
Cincinnati 11, 7, San Francisco 0, 3.

Monday's Games

Cincinnati at San Diego, night.
Houston at Los Angeles, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	4	1	.800	1/2
Baltimore	6	2	.750	—
Detroit	3	4	.429	2 1/2
Milwaukee	2	4	.333	3
Cleveland	3	5	.375	3
New York	3	5	.375	3

Western Division

Kansas City	7	2	.778	—
Minnesota	4	3	.571	2
California	3	3	.500	2 1/2
Chicago	2	4	.333	3 1/2
Texas	2	5	.400	3
Oakland	2	5	.286	4

(Monday's game not included.)

Sunday's Results

Cleveland 7, Detroit 0.
Baltimore 2, 5, Milwaukee 3, 4.
New York 6, Boston 2.
Kansas City 12, Chicago 3.
Oakland at Minnesota, rain.
California at Texas, rain.

Monday's Game

Detroit 9, Boston 7.
(Only game scheduled.)

The Scoreboard

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	200	000	000—2 4 1
Philadelphia	000	000	010—1 7 0

Parker, McGraw (8) and Dyer; Lonborg, Brett (6), Wilson (9) and Boone. W—Parker (1-0). L—Lonborg (0-2). HR—Milner (3d).

Pittsburgh	010	001	204—8 14 1
Montreal	000	002	010—3 5 2

Ellis, Giusti (8) and Sanguillen; Torrez, Gilbert (7), Marshall (8) and Boccabella. W—Ellis (2-0). L—Torrez (0-3). HR—Stargell (3d), Alley (3d).

Chicago	001	030	400—8 13 1
St. Louis	001	202	001—6 10 1

Hooton, Bonham (5), Locker (9) and Hundley; Cleveland, Andrews (7), Granger (7) and Simmons. W—Bonham (1-0). L—Andrews (0-1). HR—Pepitone (1st).

Atlanta	000	000	101—2 4 0
Los Angeles	000	000	60x—6 6 2

Gentry, Hoerner (7), Upshaw (7), Hume (8) and Oates; Downing (1-0) and Ferguson. L—Gentry (1-1). HR—Joshua (1st), Aaron (3d).

(First Game)

Houston	000	010	000—1 4 0
San Diego	122	000	00x—5 9 1

Roberts, Ray (3), Crawford (5), Gladding (7) and Edwards; Corkins (1-1) and Kendall. L—Roberts (0-1). HR—Morales (2d), Kendall (1st).

(Second Game)

Houston	000	000	000—0 2 0
San Diego	000	031	00x—4 7 0

Griffin, Crawford (5), York (6) and Edwards; Grief (1-0) and Kendall. L—Griffin (0-1).

(First Game)

Cincinnati	010	410	320—11 14 0
San Fran.	000	000	000—0 4 4

Gullett (2-1) and Bench, Barton (7); Marichal, McDowell (4), Carrithers (6), Sosa (7), Kingman (8) and Rader. L—Marichal (2-1).

(Second Game)

Cincinnati	000	401	101—7 14 3
San Fran.	200	010	000—3 8 0

McGlothlin, Borbon (8), Carroll (9) and Plummer, Bench (8); Willoughby, Moffitt (4), Sosa (7) and Rader, Sadek (7). W—McGlothlin (1-0). L—Willoughby (0-1). HR—Morgan 2 (1st, 2d).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	000	001	012—7 12 0
Detroit	000	000	000—0 2 0

G. Perry (2-1) and Duncan; Timmerman, Lemanczyk (7), Scherman (9) and Freehan. L—Timmerman (0-1). HR—Spikes (1st).

Boston	000	002	000—2 4 1
New York	000	000	60x—6 6 0

Curtis, Moret (4) and Fisk; Stottlemyre (2-1) and Munson. L—Curtis (0-1).

Kansas City	321	100	206—12 14 2
Chicago	000	000	110— 3 11 2

Busby, Burgmeier (8) and Taylor; Bahnsen, Gossage (2), Stone (3), Acosta (7), Forster (8) and Herrmann, Brinkman (8). W—Busby (1-1). L—Bahnsen (0-1). HR—Patek (1st), McRae (2d), Kirkpatrick (1st), Mayberry (3d), Melton (1st).

(First Game)

Baltimore	020	000	000	00—2 11 0
Milwaukee	100	000	001	01—3 13 0

Palmer, Reynolds (11) and Williams; Slaton, Bell (11) and Rodriguez, Felske (8). W—Bell (1-1). L—Reynolds (1-1). HR—Thomas (1st).

(Second Game)

Baltimore	001	200	002—5 9 0
Milwaukee	000	200	020—4 7 2

Fenn, Jackson (8), Watt (8) and Etchebarren; Ryerson, Champion (4), Bell (9), Linzy (9) and Porter. W—Watt (2-0). L—Bell (1-2). HR—Scott (1st).

Soviet Victory Too Easy

Russian Hockey Fans Miss Canadian Team

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 16 (NYT).—The Canadians did not take part in the 1973 world hockey championships, but they were a ghostly presence nonetheless and some Soviet fans walked away saying it would never be the real thing unless the Canadians were here in the flesh.

"It's the Canadians we should be playing for the title," mumbled one Muscovite, disappointed with the ease with which the Soviet team steamrollered its way to 10 straight victories and 100 goals against the Swedes, Czechs, Finns, Poles and West Germans in winning the world title.

"Maybe after a showing like this our people will be ready to take in the Canadians and forget the argument over who are pros and who are amateurs," commented a Soviet journalist. The Canadians refused to participate unless all players, including pros, were eligible for their national team. The Soviets and others objected.

Even so, the tempo of the play this year, the combativeness of the players, the more buoyant cheering of Soviet spectators, the advertisements on the sideboards —all owed some debt to last fall's sensational eight-game series that pitted the Soviet national team, still claiming amateur status, against the pros of Team Canada.

Vladimir Kotska, the Czech coach, maintained that in only one year direct contact with the pro game had had an influence on the European style of play. This year's games were much much faster, rougher, harder hitting than those a year ago in Prague, he said.

"All that came from the Canadians," Kotska said.

Follow Style

He made clear that he meant that the power playing of the pros had influenced not only the Soviets but also the Swedes and Czechs, the second and third-place teams here, who also had a chance to tangle with the Canadian pros last fall.

Some Soviet fans were still inclined to call the pro game dirty play and to be ashamed by the 20-minute brawl between the Soviet and Czech teams in the first round.

But others noted proudly that "our younger players like this hard body-checking and board-checking" and charging the goal mouth. Several times the Soviet television announcer explained to home viewers when players had been jarred and completely upended by an opponent's body check that this was "well done—from the point of view of hockey as an art."

A hard core of fans, obviously the lucky and well-connected group that manages to unearth impossible-to-get tickets even for the top games, has also been taken with the cadence clapping that Canadian fans brought with them. Several times, during face-offs, the rhythmic clapping would break out in stands that last fall had been notably silent and awed by Canadian spectators.

The ambience of the Soviet game is changing in other ways. The side boards, under an agreement with the International Hockey Association, were still decorated with advertisements of capitalist products that Soviet consumers never have a chance of buying—Jockey shorts, Gillette razor blades, Turtle Wax, Motorcraft outboard engines, Scotch Dynarange cassettes, Electrolux and the like.

Some Soviet youths considered those bourgeois ads so much a part of the game that they have reportedly put up advertisements of their own on the side boards of a new neighborhood hockey rink in the Lomonosovky district of Moscow. Authorities took down the boards.

Two new, large-scale Finnish electronic scoreboards have replaced much smaller, outdated versions. Behind the cages at both ends are eight-foot-high plexiglass screens similar to the pro rinks in North America.

And the martial music that used to dominate the breaks between periods has given way to something more lively and up-to-date while around the top deck of seats neon lights sparkle in snowflake patterns, all designed to make hockey games brighter occasions.

"We've got all this new equipment," observed one fan, with a wave at the brightened stadium, "what we need now is another chance to show the Canadians we are really the champions of the world."

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Summer of '73

WASHINGTON.—"Daddy, tell me again what it was like in 1973 when anyone who wanted to could drive a car?"

"I know you're not going to believe this, Son, but all you had to do was drive up to a gas station and say to the attendant, 'Fill 'er up.' And you know what? He had to wipe your windshield, too, or you wouldn't buy any gas from him."



Buchwald

"Ah, come on, Daddy, you're putting me on." "I'm telling the truth, Son. And not only that, but we used to have these big cars—three times the size of the ones you see now—with four doors and air conditioning and everything. Some of them got nine, 10 miles to a gallon. I think there are some pictures of them in the encyclopedia here."

"Gosh, those were some cars."

"In those days you could drive your car to work or to the city all alone without violating the law. You'd see people in eight-passenger station wagons all by themselves."

* * *

"Is it true you could drive to the beach, or to the mountains or a football game 100 miles away without getting a special pass from the Automobile Authority?"

"Yup. One time your mother and I drove all the way to Florida, and we didn't have to ask permission from a soul. We just went."

"What happened, Daddy?"

"Nobody really knows. People just kept using up gasoline and oil until there was none left. I remember in '73 Detroit announced it had had its greatest year. Sold more big cars than any time in its history.

"But nobody bothered to tell Detroit there would be nothing to put in the gas tanks. They said it wasn't their problem.

"It was really funny, because in Washington they were arguing about automobile pollution and the emission standards for 1976 when, in fact, the problem solved itself. There was no fuel left to pollute anything."

"Why didn't Detroit build smaller cars that wouldn't use up so much gasoline?"

* * *

"Because they said Americans wouldn't go for it. They said Americans had always had big cars, and they deserved big cars because big cars were what made America great. Of course now they have no choice but to manufacture two-cylinder automobiles, because that's the only kind of car Americans can afford. I mean when gas is selling for $9.50 a gallon and you've got rationing coupons, nobody in his right mind is going to make a four-cylinder car."

"Is that why we moved back to the city, because you couldn't drive to work anymore?"

"Yup. We lived in the suburbs when you were very little, but when the country ran out of gasoline we had to move back here. Oh, I tried bicycling to work, but it was 40 miles each way and I was pretty pooped by the time I got home. So we came back. And it was curious, because up until that time the blacks lived in the cities and the whites lived in the suburbs.

* * *

"Now, of course, all the whites live in the cities and the blacks live in the suburbs, because that's the only housing the blacks can afford. The blacks didn't want to go to the suburbs, but the whites kept buying up the ghettos and the blacks had no choice. They're probably happier out there, anyway, living among their own kind."

"Who was to blame for our running out of gasoline?"

"Detroit blamed it on Ralph Nader, the President blamed Congress, the Arabs blamed it on Israel and the oil companies blamed it on the caribou in Alaska."

"It must have been fun living in 1973."

"It was. Do you know, one time we drove 30 miles just to have a sirloin steak."

"What's a steak?"

"Oh, the hell with it. It hurts too much to talk about it."

Viennese Tour Ends

TOKYO, April 16 (AP).—The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra wound up its tour of China today. The musicians have left Peking for Vienna, according to the Hsinhua news agency.



The New York Times.

Workers from the Gaza Strip wait for trucks to take them to work in Israel.

Arab Immigrant Workers In Israel

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM (NYT).—They come in the early morning, before most Israelis are awake, from the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. Wearing Arab headdresses and workboots, they commute each day in overcrowded buses and taxis to construction sites and factories all over Israel.

They are Israel's migrant workers—about 50,000 to 60,000 Arab laborers from the occupied territories who have come in steadily increasing numbers since the 1967 war to find jobs in Israel's overheated economy.

In the last few years they have become an indispensable ingredient in Israel's economic boom—the cheap labor on which the economy has vaulted forward since the six-day war. Without them, the vital construction industry would grind to a stop, the vast citrus crops could not be harvested in time, important factories would have to cut their production schedules.

In recent months they have also become the focus of one of the most fundamental political arguments in Israel during this election year: The issue of the impact these workers have on the Israeli way of life.

In general, most Israelis seem to support the views of either Defense Minister Moshe Dayan or Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, the men considered most likely to succeed Premier Golda Meir should she step down. Their views could not be further apart.

To Mr. Dayan, the daily stream of workers across the old armistice lines is one of the major bonuses of Israel's prolonged occupation of territories with nearly a million Arabs. He sees it as a help to the Israeli economy and the Arabs themselves, and as tangible proof of his argument that Arabs and Israelis can live and work side by side.

To Mr. Sapir, the growing dependency on this labor is a social, political and moral evil that threatens to undermine the labor-Zionist principles on which the nation was founded. He sees it as a corruption of the first of the Zionist goals: the return to the land by Jewish manual labor. He also sees it as a long-term demographic threat to the Jewishness of the Israeli state.

The moral aspect of the issue was first thrust into the public consciousness by a letter written to Mr. Dayan by a mother living in a moshav, a communal settlement similar to the kibbutz. In the letter, published widely, she said that since the 1967 war her husband, a farmer, had become a labor contractor, providing Arab workers for various agricultural jobs in Israel.

"Today we have five workers," she wrote. "We've gotten to the point where we don't lift a finger on the farm. My son refuses even to mow the lawn—'Mohammed will mow it'—much less irrigate the fields or do other such dirty work."

The woman said that recently her husband and most men on the moshav had built small huts on the edge of the settlement to accommodate their Arab workers despite the regulation that the Arabs must return to their villages in the occupied territories each night.

"The Arabs sleep in a grove a few meters from our house," she wrote, "and our life-style has become that of the effendis," or Arab feudal landowners.

Arguing that the country has been "flooded" with these workers, the woman urged Mr. Dayan to bar them from entering Israel. She said: "If the situation is this appalling after five years, what will happen in another 10 or more? Each passing year will make the problem worse and turn the contractors, who today are getting rich with slight pangs of conscience, into pressure groups that will block all change tomorrow."

The letter caused a furor, partly because of the life-style the woman described and partly because of the disclosure that the Arabs were spending the night in the moshav.

At Mrs. Meir's personal instructions, the police were ordered to enforce the requirement that the Arabs go home at night. But police officials concede that that is a difficult, if not impossible, task and that at least several thousand Arabs customarily sleep near their places of work in Israel four or five nights a week.

There is little argument that the Arabs have benefited from their work in Israel. Their pay here on the average has been four times higher than the wages they had earned for the same work in the occupied territories.

The lure of better pay across the old armistice lines has proved so magnetic that an acute labor shortage has developed in the occupied territories; agricultural producers have been especially hard hit.

The winter oranges are still on the trees in Gaza, for example, for the lack of men to pick them. A laborer would earn only $3 for a day's work there, compared with $5 or $6 in Israel. As a result, the Gaza crop is being picked largely by women and old men.

Disturbed by the moral consequences of the migration but anxious to sustain the economic boom, the cabinet has thus far tried to control the problem by setting arbitrary limits on the number of Arab workers permitted to enter Israel at any given time.

A bolder and more far-reaching solution will have to wait at least until the fall elections, if not a final peace agreement with the Arabs.

PEOPLE: *Trudeau's Rating As a Drummer*

"His left hand wasn't all that good," said drummer Jean-Guy Morin of the rock group Renaissance. "But then his right hand wasn't much either." He was talking about Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau who thumped his way through one number at a party in Ottawa for 1,200 provincial Liberals over the weekend.

* * *

ARRESTED: Andrew King, 18, of Mineola, Long Island, son of comedian Alan King, at the request of his parents. He took his father's Rolls-Royce without permission Friday night and had been told not to do it again. Then he took his mother's Pontiac the next night. The younger King was arraigned Sunday for unauthorized use of an auto and for possession of drugs—police said that they found marijuana and hashish in the car. Said Alan King: "If he won't listen to what I tell him, then he has to do what the law says. The boy had to be punished and that's what we did."

* * *

Charlie Chaplin celebrated his 84th birthday Monday at Beaulieu-sur-Mer with his family. His wife Oona, five children, one grandchild and two daughters-in-law were on hand for the birthday lunch at a restaurant in St. Jean Cap Ferrat, France.

* * *

SIGNED: Actor William Holden by NBC for the lead in "The Blue Knight," a four-part dramatization of the best-selling novel by Joseph Wambaugh. It will be Holden's first major dramatic appearance on TV.

* * *

At the three-hour celebration Sunday night, honoring Paul Robeson's 75th birthday, his son Paul jr. said, "This day has torn to shreds the curtain of silence that was dropped around my father." The senior Robeson did not attend the event but sent along a taped message, saying "I want you to know that I am the same Paul, dedicated as ever to the worldwide cause of humanity for freedom, peace and brotherhood."

* * *

Maria Callas had a few harsh words for directors the other day, after her return to New York from Turin where she and tenor Giuseppe di Steffano made their debuts last week as opera directors with "Sicilian Vespers." "Values are all wrong," Miss Callas told Newsweek. "Today directors think they make the opera. But the opera is a dead corpse without singers. . . . Some have brains and sensibilities. Others just sing and act like fools. . . . They have nothing to talk about except their beautiful homes and jewels and furs. . . . Some of them have a talent with the press and with management, so they get reputations. They are good—anywhere but on the stage. Who is great? (Joan) Sutherland? A beautiful instrument. She said she followed my path. The trouble is she did not."



AP.

The PM on drums. ...Canada's Trudeau

* * *

Even the English have trouble with English, it seems. The Privy Council, which handles the affairs of the crown, got a letter from Paul Gregory, 10, and some other schoolboys in Cheshire, complaining that their school was in need of what the council was obviously offering: a privy. The request was referred elsewhere.

* * *

ELECTED: Actor and playwright André Roussin, 62, to the Académie Française last week with 17 (of 32) votes on the third ballot. He takes the chair of the late novelist Pierre-Henri Simon. STILL VACANT: One chair at the Académie Française that vacated by the death of novelist Jules Romains. The Immortals could not reach a majority vote on the contenders: author Jean Dutourd, historian Robert Aron and poet-essayist Luc Estaing.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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